INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,393—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	27th Aug.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4636	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	26th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 19th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE very fine, FULL POWERED and FAST Steamers.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
VILLE DE METZ	3297	Richard	Sept. 15th

FOR DUNKIRK AND HAVRE DIRECT.

FIRST SALOON, Fare	Rs. 375.
SECOND ,, ,,	,, 240.

To be followed by other vessels.

All Cabins on the UPPER DECK,
CUISINE A LA FANCAISE.

For Freight and Passage apply—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS left with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 31st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2011 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

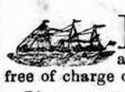
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	2nd Sep.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 5th Aug., 1898.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE, SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND PURITY.

The water used in the Manufacture of these Waters is filtered through Filters of the

PASTEUR SYSTEM.

SODA, GINGERALE,
TONIC, POTASH,
LEMONADE, LITHIA, &c., &c.

DELIVERED FREE IN ANY PART OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Felders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
(Landhaus Birkenfeld),
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of exhaustion, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

Coca Wine appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. FOR PREVENTING OR CURING SEA SICKNESS IT IS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

Per Bottle—Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sirs,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, best bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	25
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	26
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85.

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINION OF THE PRESSS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on this paper, can be supplied at 25s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS by EVERY MAIL STEAMER. A large and varied Stock of Standard Authors always available. Novels by all the Favourite Authors. Gift Books, Bound Books, suitable for Presentation. Scientific and Professional Books.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known Makers, principally Elliott Brothers and W. F. Stanley, for whom we are the appointed Agents. The guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as these makers is highly esteemed by the Profession, although instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

STATIONERY.

Correspondence Cards, Foreign and Inland Note-paper, Mourning Stationery, Ball Programmes and Menus, Masonic Designs, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

ENGRAVING AND DIE STAMPING.

Monograms designed by experienced Artists, Arms, Crests, and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

PERIODICALS.

A Catalogue of all publications free. Advance payment for periods of six months or one year. Newspapers are posted direct from England to the address of Subscribers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIA,
TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS,
GLOBES, Terrestial and Celestial,
MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS,
DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES,
WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS,
PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
MEDICAL & TOILET
REQUISITES,
STORES, WINES & GENERAL GOODS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

NATURE'S TONIC.
Freshens one up and dispels the languid feeling so common at this time of year.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

ONLY FROM

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS are now SUPPLIED, for PERUSAL and RETURN, with the following Newspapers and Magazines, on Moderate Terms :—

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Overland Mail
Answers	Penny Illustrated
Army and Navy	Pearson's Weekly
Black and White	Pick-Me-Up
British Medical Journal	Punch
Catholic Fireside	Queen
Catholic Times and Opinion	St. James's Budget
Engineer	Saturday Review
Engineering	Scraps
English Mail	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Tit-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
Ladies' Gazette	Truth
Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
Lancet	Westminster Budget
Leslie's Weekly	Woman's Life
Lloyd's Weekly	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
English Illustrated Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Pearson's Magazine
Fortnightly Review	Practitioner
Harper's Magazine	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

The Papers are posted on arrival of the English Mail, and must be Returned to the Library, after perusal, before the following Mail arrives.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is also SUPPLIED (by Morning, Noon, and Evening Post, on Moderate Terms.

Intending Subscribers can select any Weekly or Monthly from the above List, and the Quarterly Subscription will be quoted by return of Post.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO
ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS.

THE GOVERNMENT of SEYCHELLES invites Tenders for the construction of 47 MILES OF ROADS in the Colony. Specifications and Particulars on application to

GEO. WADDELL, A.M.I.C.E.,
Ex. Engineer, Seychelles,
Apollo Hotel,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA WASUDEVA MOORANJAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
KHUNDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of August, 1898.
Mr. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria,	St. Petersburg,	Madrid,
Brussels,	Constantinople	Cairo,
Moscow,	Barcelona,	Geneva,
Smyrna,	Port Said,	Odessa,
Jerusalem.		

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c., MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BEDSTEADS. — Well known Birmingham Manufacturers, established over 40 years, require sole representative for India. Address stating commission required, references, etc. Apply to "E," care of this paper.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. D. Porterfield's valuable Furniture, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., at the School of Arts' Bungalow, opposite Salvation Hall.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

JUST OPENED.—New pattern dinner sets for 12 persons, 8 pieces, from Rs. 27-8, never known in India at the Price. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROS.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE, of Mr. C. B. Williams' Furniture, Piano, Choice Pictures, and Curiosities, etc., at Government Telegraph Office, Fort, to be SOLD on 26th inst.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next for intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to 15th November only.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, as a going-concern, a SMALL and PROFITABLE BUSINESS, which has no opposition, and is capable of great extension. For price and particulars apply to "B," care of this Paper.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement.) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED Musical Boxes for Children. Play 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes, Rs. 5, 6, 8, 10 and Rs. 15. If not approved can be exchanged within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Gurunbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdock and Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office,

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1898, to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 15 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 39,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment	I.	As near as possible to	25% payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do.	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 23th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I.....hereby Tender for Rs.....of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

Date (Signed)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. BOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Creams of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTOREE FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the "LOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yaws, could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bola is near.
"European Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
* . EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
" 21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world
Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGS COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL . .
GOVERNMEN

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 9,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,

Hornby Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 4-45m., 4-9a. Low water, 9-58m., 10-48a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Bombay Club, Half yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion (return.)

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p.m.

FOOTBALL.—There will be a match between Ghmkhana vs. The Shropshire Light Infantry this evening to commence at 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana :—Full back Edie ; three-quarter backs Fischer, Vines, Gray, Tosh ; half backs Scott, Hart ; forwards Moore, Christie, Murray, Farewell, Turner, Wood, Huddleston and Richards.

INJURY TO A KHALASI.—On Tuesday afternoon one Umar Ismail, aged twenty-eighty years, a Khalasi of a tonie lying at the Mazagon Bunder, was going up the bunder steps, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on to the rocks below, a distance of about ten feet, injuring his right side. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

PARSI CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies, at the Wadia fire temple, the sum of Rs. 6,075 was subscribed out of the funds of the deceased, Mr. Bamanji Dinshah Khan and his nearest relations. Rs. 5,000 out of the total amount will be invested in Government promissory notes, the interest accruing on which will be appropriated to charitable purposes, the principal sum remaining intact.

DEATH OF A GANDEVIA PARSI.—The death of Mr. Pestonji Shapurji of Gandevi is announced as having taken place in Bombay at the ripe old age of eighty-six. He used to trade in partnership with the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manchanji Gazder, and, possessing a turn for economy, amassed a tolerably good fortune. He had the management of the public funds belonging to the Zoroastrian community of Gandevi, and from small beginnings he was able to collect upwards of Rs. 50,000, for which he had earned the well-deserved thanks of the Parsis of that small but important town.

ROBBING A BUTLER.—Constable Chambers prosecuted, yesterday, one Elahibux Alibux, a barber, before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of stealing a set of silver buttons attached to a cotton bundee, valued at Rs. 5-14, belonging to one Kessoo Ramji, a butler, employed in the service of a gentleman in the Byculla Club. On the night of 19th instant, complainant hung his bundee on a nail in the wall of his room in the servant's quarters of the Byculla Club and went to sleep. About half-an-hour afterwards complainant was aroused on hearing the noise of some one meddling with the buttons and chain, and on getting up noticed the accused running out of the room. He raised an alarm, and the Ramosee at the gate arrested the absconding thief. Accused denied the charge, which, he said, was concocted by the police. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.—Dhondoo Fakeera, having a record of three previous convictions ; against him, was yesterday charged by Constable Chambers, before Mr. E. Wilkins, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a sari valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to Nursey, a woman residing at Balaram segregation camp at Foras Road. On Monday afternoon accused appeared in the camp and picked up the sari, which had been left drying on a string outside the hut occupied by the prosecutrix. One Krishna Luximon, an inmate of the camp, noticed the accused in the act and arrested him. The prosecutrix, who had been engaged in the hut, was called out and she identified the property. The accused come out of the jail about six months ago after undergoing one years rigorous imprisonment for theft. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the previous record. He was sentenced to the rigorously imprisoned for a period of one year.

DAMAUN.—The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday was two, while the mortality on the same date last year was one. At Bhimpore the plague had two victims among Kolis, but owing to the prompt measures adopted by the proprietor, Mr. Mosaji Haji Ahmed, in getting the houses disinfected by the coolies there have been no more cases, and plague appears to have left Bhimpore. At Varkoond the plague mortality on Saturday, Sunday and Monday was, respectively 1, 2, and 1. Owing to the cordon and the closing of the communication between Lower and Upper Damaun the prices of commodities have risen, and the people of Upper Damaun, principally the Mahomedans, are exasperated, and have seriously asked the Governor to open communications between Lower and Upper Damaun. About 75 machis of Upper Damaun finding their means of livelihood disappear with the closing of communications have left for good with their families and gone to Kalai. It is said that unless the cordon is soon removed and the means of livelihood opened to the poorer classes, most of them, chiefly a large number of machis, will leave Damaun for good.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—The annual report of the Northbook Society states that during the past year the numerical membership of the society has been well maintained, and removals from the list of members from various causes have to a certain extent been counterbalanced by the election of new members. The total number on the books of the society at the present time is—Europeans 108, natives 128 ; total 236 as compared with 250 on the 24th February 1897.—A congratulatory address was presented to H.M. the Queen on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, to which a gracious reply was received.—The Society's room was on the whole well frequented, especially during the Jubilee celebrations when many distinguished visitors from India and elsewhere visited it. The Enquiry Department continues to maintain its usefulness, and information has been afforded on various matters to natives of India who have sought the assistance of the society. The committee record with much satisfaction the success of two members of the society, who have obtained the Ouseley scholarships, established by the Imperial Institute in union with University College and King's College, London, for modern Oriental studies. The scholar ships, which are of the value of £250 each per annum, tenable for 2 years (and in special cases extending to 3 years), were awarded to Mr. V. R. Pandit and Mr. B. D. N. Wadia for proficiency in Mahrathi and Gujerati, respectively. The Library which consists now of considerably over 1,000 books, seems to be much appreciated by the members of the society. Steps have been taken to establish corresponding agencies in various parties of India, with a view to bringing the objects of the society more prominently to the notice of those who contemplate a visit to England.

COST OF A TOOTH.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hobson charged Burkat Govinda, a disreputable Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to one Jetha Valabdas by means of his clenched fist and knocking down one of his teeth. The complainant resides at Hanooman Lane. About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon complainant was standing at a bidee shop at the corner of the J. J. Hospital, when accused and two others also went up. The accused took out from his pocket what appeared to be a piece of gold and showed it to an old coolie asking him whether he would purchase it. Seeing that it was not a genuine piece of gold, complainant asked accused why he was attempting to impose upon an old man. Accused replied that it was not the complainants' business to interfere with his concerns, and saying this he delivered a blow with his clenched fist on complainants' ribs. When complainant remonstrated with him accused abused him and gave him two other blows on his mouth knocking out one of his teeth. Complainant began to bleed from his mouth and raised an alarm, when accused dealt him another blow more violently. A crowd of people collected and the police appearing on the scene accused was taken in custody. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital and attended to. Accused pleaded not guilty, but made no statement in his defence and called no evidence to prove his innocence. He, however, admitted two previous convictions one for six months and another for nine months—on similar charges. His worship, in convicting him on the present charge remarked that he was trying to cheat an old coolie, and when complainant interfered he dealt with him mercilessly. As he was an old offender, the court could not give less than eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

At a most opportune moment the Government of Madras has republished, in the form of a G. O., the report, dated 22nd April last, by Dr. Wilfred Watkins-Pitchford, on the germicidal action of certain disinfectants on the bacilli of plague. The report deals with no less than twenty-six substances and demonstrates their effect on the bacilli. We will draw attention here only to one disinfectant that comes within the reach of everybody, viz., very hot or boiling water. It is declared to be an excellent surface disinfectant for plague, but, as Dr. Watkins-Pitchford rather quaintly observes, "its practical application would probably be inconvenient."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 58, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th August :—

INSPECTION OF LIGHTS.

Submitted Government Resolution on Marine Department, dated 11th February 1898, and the correspondence between the Port Officer, Bombay, and the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, contained in the preamble of the Resolution relative to the inspection of lights and fog signals of vessels in the Port of Bombay. Read para. 6 of the Port Officer's letter to Government, dated 10th December 1897, recommending that, subject to the approval of the Port Trustees, the Assistant Port Officer, Harbour Master, Dock Masters, and Pilots (who perform the same duties as the Assistant Harbour Masters in Calcutta, viz., the piloting of vessels within Port limits) be appointed and gazetted Inspectors of Lights and Fog Signals under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 11th February forwarding the correspondence above referred to, and enquiring whether Trustees have any objection to offer to the Port Officer's proposal, and, if not, whether the officer referred to will be allowed to use the Port Trust launches free of charge, when making their inspections.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 13th July, reporting that the appointment of Port Trust Officer as Inspectors of Sights and Fog Signas will neither impose increased duties on the Pilots nor an expense on the Trust, and explaining why the Pilots are included in the proposal when only the Harbour Masters and the Assistant Harbour Masters are appointed in Calcutta and Rangoon. Read note by the Chairman, dated 10th August, saying that the matter now referred to is very simple, that the work of inspection which the officers to be appointed as Inspectors will be called upon to perform will be done only in the usual course of their ordinary duties ; that there is, therefore, no hardship in expecting them to do this trifling extra work and that the Trustees may therefore approve the proposal, and remarking with regard to the launches that they will not be specially required for the purpose of these inspections, as they will only be used in the ordinary course of the Pilots's duties, and similarly in the case of the other officers referred to and that therefore no charge need be made

Resolution.—Government may be informed that the Trustees have no objection to the officers referred to in the Port Officer's letter, dated 10th December 1897, para. 6, being appointed Inspectors of Lights and Fog Signals under section 81 of Act VII of 1890, and as the inspections will in all cases be performed while in the execution of their ordinary duties, no charge will be made for the use of Port Trust launches.

AN ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR.

Read memorandum from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, dated dated 13th June 1898, forwarding, for the Trustees' opinion, copy of a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, T. dated Calcutta, 16th January, enquiring whether it has been found necessary by the Government of Bombay to appoint an Inspector of Electricity with reference to Rule 2 of the rules framed under section 4 of the Electricity Act, XIII of 1887, together with a copy of a letter from the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, dated 7th March 1898, stating that in his opinion it is very necessary that an Inspector of Electricity should be appointed in Bombay to see that the provisions of the Electricity Act are complied with. Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 30th June 1898. Read letter received from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 4th July 1898, on the subject, for transmission to Government, agreeing with the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division, in his opinion that the provisions of the Electricity Act require to be more widely known to the general public, and saying that the number or magnitude of the electric light installations in the Presidency scarcely justify the appointment of a Special Inspector at present ; and that the majority of the installations in private residences are not covered by the Act, and consequently could not be interfered with. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th July 1898. Read calendar for the Trustees expressing the unanimous opinion that the appointment of a Special Inspector for the supervision of electric light installations on coasting vessels is not called for at present. Read draft letter to Government, forwarding the Municipal Commissioner's letter, saying that the Trustees take the same view of the case as that officer, pointing out what precautions are taken as regards the working of the electric light on the coasting steamers, and remarking that no accidents have yet occurred, although the electric light has been in common use on board vessels for many years ; that the intervention of a Government inspection does not appear to be any more necessary in the case of steamers than in the case of installations in the city.

Resolution—Trustees are of opinion that the appointment of a Special Inspector of Electricity for coasting steamers is not at present required, but consider that the provisions of Act XIII of 1897, the Electricity Act, should be made more widely known to the general public. The draft letter accompanying the papers is approved, and may be submitted to Government.

DUTY ON FAGOT STEEL

Read letter from Messrs. Owen & Okell, dated 7th June 1898, intimating that they have for some time been importing English fagot steel, on which they are charged wharfage at the rate Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, whereas basic steel, loose or bundled, is charged at the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 only ; that the only difference between the two classes of steel lies in the mode of manufacture, one being made by the basic process and the other by the "open hearth" process ; that there is practically no difference in value between the two. Read Memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 10th June 1898, forwarding the letter from Messrs. Owen & Okell above referred to, and saying that the subject, of the comparative dock charges on iron and steel was on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce discussed and settled by the Trustees, as per their Resolution No. 352, dated 13th November 1894, but English fagot steel, not having been mentioned in the documents, was not brought forward ; that on inquiry it appears that the price for fagot steel is about equal to that of iron and steel classed under Item 210 of the Dock Scale of Rates, and recommending that fagot steel be included under Item 210 and charged the lower rate, viz., Re. 1-2-0 per ton, instead of under Item 348 at Rs. 1-8-0 per ton as at present. Submitted minutes of members of the Finance Committee, proposing that, before deciding this matter, the Trustees might address Messrs. Owen & Okell, pointing out the apparently great difference in value between the two classes of goods, and asking them for proof of their statement that there is practically no difference in value between the two. Read letter, dated 4th July 1898, addressed to Messrs. Owen & Okell in terms of the above minutes. Read letter from Messrs. Owen & Okell, dated 23th July 1898, intimating that the Customs authorities pass their fagot steel at the same or less rates then basic steel, and adding that they recently imported a lot of the English steel, on which they paid duty on a value of Rs. 98-8-0 per ton, the value of basic steel being then estimated for duty at Rs. 105 per ton. Read memorandum from the Collector of Customs, dated 30th July 1898. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th August 1898.

Resolution.—The Trustees having considered the representation made by Messrs. Owen & Okell have decided that no reduction should be made in the rates charged for fagot and other steels included in Item 348 of the scale of rates charged at the Docks.

MR. SNOW'S TRANSFER.

Read note by the Chairman, alluding to the fact that it is understood Mr. Snow is proceeding on save almost immediately and intends resigning his appointment as a Trustee, and that this would then probably be the last meeting at which the Trustees would have the benefit of their colleague's assistance, and proposing that the Trustees should place on record their appreciation of the valuable services and cordial assistance rendered by Mr. Snow during the period of more than three years he has served on the board.

Resolution.—This resolution, on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th Aug. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 12th Aug. 1898.	For week ending 12th Aug. 1897.	1st April to 12th Aug. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	329	12	294
„ piloted out of harbour	15	397	15	300
„ transported	3	331	3	156
„ attended to	1	48	2	45
„ warped	1	31	1	21

CAPTAIN DELONCLE, of the ill-fated Bourgogne, was a poet. He was fond of writing sonnets, which were collected in a volume he was about to publish, and (says a Paris correspondent) show ease and flair, the artistic touch, and fine sensibilities, but no very deep sentiment. His sonnets resemble Theophile Gutier's prose. Those on the sea are pervaded by a prestiment of the fate in store for him. He was fond of minister legends, and was fascinated by Bandelaire and Edgar Poe. It was his intention to startle the world by his renderings in verse of the refined Asiatic torture he had witnessed in Indo-China and of the horrors of the galleys. Such subjects haunted him. He is also haunted by the idea of his giant steamer foundering in a Newfoundland fog, and of his own conseque plunge into the deep black depths of ocean. A man of great intellectual curiosity, he took a passionate terest in the subject of the submerged Atlantis. Deucle had southern animation and warmth, faultless tas, and an Attic sense of proportion and finish—qualiti that go seldom hand in hand with a craving for he eerie, the weird, and the horrible.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1898-99. is as under :—

In the Deccan districts of Bombay the area placed under cotton is little, if anything, below the average, and the condition of the crop is generally good. The Central Provinces have an area about equal to that of last year, and a full ordinary crop is expected. A full yield is anticipated in Berar over an area 9 per cent above the average. The area sown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is 15 per cent below the mormal and in the Punjab 13 per cent less than last year, the condition of the crop in both provinces being fair. In Madras the area sown with the early crop is 29 per cent greater than last year, but 40 per cent below the average, and the condition of the crop is indifferent.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs : The forecast received from Bombay deals with the crop sown in the Deccan districts and the information is incomplete, being not more recent than the 5th August when sowings were not completed, especially in the south. The area for which reports have been received is estimated to be about 900,000 acres, which is half as much again as that sown last year, but 6 per cent smaller than the average. 93 per cent of the sowings is in Khandesh. After the rain in July the prospects of both the early and late crops were generally good, except in the south where, owing to insufficient rain, only a small area had at the time of report been put under cotton.

In Madras the season has been unfavourable. The area sown is returned at 40,000 acres, being 29 per cent larger than last year, but about 40 per cent smaller than the average. The condition of the crop is said to be indifferent.

In Berar the area shown is estimated at 1,972,506 acres, or 9 per cent larger than the average, due to seasonable and sufficient rain. The crop is in excellent condition, and will yield an average crop if the season continues favourable. Sowings were proceeding in Basim and Ellichpur on the date of report.

In the Central Provinces sowings were made under seasonable conditions in the important cotton-producing districts. Germination has been generally successful. Re-sowings were necessary in parts of Chhindwara, Nimar and Nagpur for want of rain. In these districts, as well as in Wardha, the area is estimated to be equal to, or a little larger than, that sown last year ; and prospects are said to be good, and an average yield is expected. Excessive rain has damaged the cotton in Saugor and Hoshangabad, where the crop is of minor importance.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sowings were retarded owing to unfavourable season until the middle of July, when copious and well-distributed rain fell in most districts. In Bundelkhand rain was timely and sufficient, but it was late in the Doab and Rohilkhand, where cotton is chiefly grown. The area sown is estimated to be about 15 per cent smaller than the average. Germination has been successful. A break in the rains was needed to improve prospects on the date of report (10th August).

In the Punjab the area placed under cotton is estimated at 979,600, being 148,800 acres, or 13 per cent, smaller than last year, owing to insufficient rain at sowing time. Prospects of the crop are reported to be fair in seventeen districts, but the yield in the remaining districts will it is expected, be less than the average. The recent rain may have improved the condition of the crop.

SESAMUM.

The first General memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1898-99 reads :—

In Berar the area sown with sesamum is reported to be 23 per cent in excess of the normal and a full average yield is anticipated. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the area sown exceeds the average and the crop is flourishing. In the Central Provinces and Bombay excessive or deficient rain has restricted the sowings in parts, and want of water has had the same effect in Sind, the condition of the crop varying from middling to good. In Madras the area sown is 16 per cent less than last year, and 27 per cent below the average, the condition of the crop being indifferent. The sowings in the Punjab are 6 per cent smaller than last year.

The provincial reports are summarised below.—The information from Bombay relates to the crop sown to the 5th August when sowings were still progressing, and is therefore incomplete. In Gujarat sowings of the early crop were restricted in the south by excessive rain, and delayed elsewere on account of the late arrival of the monsoon. In the Deccan the rain was seasonable in Khandesh and Nasik, but scanty rain at sowing time retarded sowings in Ahmadnagar and South Deccan, as well as in Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. In other parts of the Karnatak the area sown is estimatsd to be above the average in consequence of seasonable and sufficient rain. In Sind the area has throughout been contracted owing to the absence of rain at sowing time and to scanty water-supply. The crop withered in parts of the Karnatak and was damaged by insects in Bijapur and Konkan. It is reported to be in fair to good condition elsewhere.

In Madras the area placed under sesamum is at present estimated at 264,000 acres, being, respectively, 16 and 27 per cent smaller than that sown last year and the average. The contraction is due to unfavourable season. The condition of the crop is reported to be indifferent.

In Berar the area sown is reported to be 80,689 acres, being 22·8 per cent larger than the average. The season has been favourable ; and the crop is in good condition, except in the Wun taluk where excessive rain has damaged it. An average yield is expected elsewhere, provided that seasonal conditions continue favourable.

In the Central Provinces sowings were retarded owing to excessive rain in some central districts and to insufficient moisture in others. The area is estimated to be smaller than in 1897, except in certain western districts where sowings may be more extensive than usual. Germination has been successful in most districts. Damage from insects is reported from Saugor Nimar, and Betul. Prospects are unfavourable except in Seoni, Wardha, Mundla, Betul, and Sambalpur where the crop is said to be in good condition. A break in the rain was much needed at the time of reporting to improve prospects

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown will, it is expected, exceed the average due to seasonable and sufficient rain in the districts where sesamum is chiefly grown. The seed has germinated satisfactorily and the crop is reported to be flourishing. This information is not more recent than the 10th August.

In the Punjab the area sown is estimated at 182,800 acres being 12,600 acres or 6 per cent smaller than last year. The contraction is chiefly due to late rains. The recent rain will, it is hoped, improve the present condition of the crop.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·777
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	357
Fall of Rain	0·77
Total fall during monsoon	4·22
„ year	52·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th August	0·17

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—AUGUST 23.

10 p.m.	76·9

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 24.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·0

THE natives say that those shot in the head by the Lee-Metford rifle died at once on the field, those wounded in the abdomen often died at once, but many reached their houses to die there in a few days ; while those wounded in other parts all recovered. Surgeon-Lieutenant Sutherland in a report says he was impressed by the slight shock in most cases at the time of injury, the comparatively slight amount of injury done to the bones and soft parts, the profuse bleeding in all cases, and the usual rapidity of healing of the wounds. The natives themselves comment freely upon its want of force in striking, and think it in their mind quite a drawback to the effectiveness of the bullet. They wonder at its long range, and at two, three, or more men being perforated by one bullet. The pain in most cases has been slight, and one man shot through his elbow said he was "so excited during the fight that he did not feel the pain at all."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Indian Spectator" urges that the first thing the new Improvement Trust should take into hand is the construction of dwellings for the poor and the sanitary improvement of plague centres in the city : We undertand that we have to thank the Secretary of State for winning over the Government of India. And well has he exercised in this matter his supreme powers, for with the attention of Europe suspiciously directed towards Bombay, our export trade with the West would be in great danger unless confidence is restored in the minds of the people of Europe that we are wide-awake to the demands of scientific sanitation of the day and to the urgency of so improving the construction of emporiums of trade like Bombay as to make them safe against the plague or any other epidemic finding a permanent habitat and breeding ground there. Even Bombay, whose greatness depends upon the vast export and import trade of which she is the centre, is conscious of the necessity of taking heroic measures for this end. Now that the Improvement Bill has become law, let effect be given to it soon, and the first thing we should like the Trust which will shortly come into existence to take in hand is the construction of dwellings for the poor and the sanitary improvement of the plague centres in the city. Projects of reclamations and new roads may safely be postponed for the present.

MEDICAL PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

To the medical gentlemen who voluntarily undertook the work of anti-plague inoculation without remuneration, the "Rast Goftar" accords a meed of praise : It was a graceful act on the part of the Corporation to have passed a vote of thanks to the medical volunteers who undertook and performed gratis the work of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation during the last epidemic of plague. No doubt the conduct of the Profession in Bombay on this occasion has been beyond praise, as they have not only acted up to, but done something more than kept up, the high standard of duty which the medical profession have always set before them every where. Many are the instances of noble and disinterested work performed by various individuals during these trying times, some by laborious house-to-house visitation, some by giving away large sums of money for the relief of the sick and the dying, and of the living rendered homeless and helpless by the deaths through plague of their supporters and breadwinners. But no section of the Bombay public have shown examples of greater self-sacrifice and a higher standard of public duty than the medical profession of this city.

A PITIFUL TALE OF BANKRUPTCY.

In reviewing the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Gujerati" remarks : The Budget placed before the Council discloses a pitiful tale of bankruptcy. For the first time since 1877 the year opens with a balance of nil. The Local Government is financially on its beam-ends, and has to subsist for the present on the charity of the Government of India. It seems that our provincial financier is evidently not a disciple of the Westland school of financial optimists. As against the depletion of the Provincial Exchequer, he could have easily set off a brilliant review of financial operations during the last two decades and felicitated every one on the prosperity of the Presidency and elasticity of its revenue. We are ourselves great optimists, and we therefore hasten to congratulate Lord Elgin's Government on the highly satisfactory condition of Indian finance and the wonderful prosperity of the Indian Empire.

THE NEW PLAGUE ORGANISATION.

The "Indian Spectator" thus compares the new plague organisation with the old one : The recent notification of Government, defining the nature and the powers of the new plague organisation for our city, shows that Mr. P. M. Mehta was justified in his strictures that there is very little to choose between the new and the old organisations except, of course, the personnel, and that the Municipal Commissioner, as the responsible chief plague authority in Bombay, working, as he does, under the direct control of the Plague Commissioner as representing Government, is as much uncontrolled and free to act as he wills as the old Plague Committee was. It is under the Epidemic Diseases Act that Government confer special powers on the Commissioner and appoint a Deputy Commissioner, and regulate his powers too. The Municipal finances are at the free disposal of the Commissioner, and but for the fact that he will be as much interested in the solvency of the Municipality as in the proper administration of plague measures, Bombay would have few reasons to thank Government for the change of masters they have allowed her. Let us hope the city fares well under the new regime. It should do so, considering that additional powers have been given to the Commissioner, which, if judiciously exercised, should, on the one hand, enable the authorities to grapple more effectively with the plague, and, on the other, lessen the cost to the Municipality of the necessary measures.

THE INDIAN PRINCES' VICTORIA HEALTH INSTITUTE.

The "Gujerati" writes severely against the proposed Pasteur Institute in this country : The attempt to foist a Pasteur Institute upon the people and princes of this country under the name of an "Indian Princes Victoria Health Institute" is not very creditable to those who are promoting this movement. We do not know why they are ashamed of calling their newfangled institute by its true name, because there is not the least doubt that it will be a counterpart of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, with all the hateful experiments on live and defenceless animals. An "Indian Princes' Health Institute" might be an attractive name to conjure with. But we strongly protest against such an attempt to mislead the princes and the public. What is even more painful is that the name of the Queen-Empress, whose humanity and kindness are well known, should in any way be associated with an institute which, when its true nature is understood, is certain to call forth indignant protests in many parts of India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E G Andrews, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Yokohama, 16th July, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Mohomed Abdoola Bezar, Mr Alli bin Mohomed and 79 deck passengers.

THE s s Sahara, 2,055 tons, Captain W Cave, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from New York, (29th June) via Karachi), with a general cargo and 65,000 cases of Kerosine oil for Calcutta. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co. She will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Sahara s	Cave	New York, June 29
24	Mazagon s	Andrews	Yokohama. July 16

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
24	Natal s	Remes	Japan

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Chindwara, Watkeys, for Rangoon
„ Sahara, Cave, for Calcutta
„ Khandalla, Whitehed, for Persian Gulf

The steamer Mazagon entered for loading yesterday, for Antwerp and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macfalane s—33 cases gingerwine, 33 cases whisky and 23 cases rum Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
City of London s—31 cases whisky Morenas and Co
Britannia s—1 hogshead whisky James Cannell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—24 cases soap E Ruscoe Jee
Clan Macfarlane s—112 casks bicarbonate of soda A S Moos

FROM LONDON.

Caledonian s—5 cases med

AMERICAN DRINKS,
COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND BRANDS.

Cup of Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee, the Best absolutely obtainable in Bombay.

ENGLISH, ITALIAN & FRENCH
CAKES & CONFECTIONERY,
Made Daily in the Premises by Skilful European Confectioners.

ITALIAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
BEST STORES AND GROCERIES.

Local and Up-Country Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
81 & 83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS' AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.
AMERICAN & FRENCH REMEDIES
FOR
DIFFICULT CASES]
Consulting Hours 12 to 5, Mint Road, Fort.
7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PADLOCKS
I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
CHUBB'S AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Marshall, the local Cotton market as well as most of the mercantile firms have been closed this afternoon.

In London there was an advance yesterday of 1-8 per cent in the price of Consols to 110 3-4. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London declned 1-2 centime to 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterliug Loan was 1-2 per cent higher at 114; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent at £62 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 5-16d., to 28d, per oz.; and 1 cent in New York to 60 1-2 cents. per oz., Demand Exchange on London being 1-8 cent higher, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £59 was the quotation; and for Yellow Metal 5 1-8d.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 27 3-4s, August-September shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 26 3-4s, August-September shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 1,220,000 quarters, compared with 1,400,000 quarters on the preceding Friday.

The Manchester market closed quiet last evening. For 38 in 7lbs. Shirtinps, 3s. 10 1-2d. was quoted; for 38 in 7lbs. Shirtings, 4s. 5d.; 37 in. 20lbs. Jacconets 1s. 10 1-2d.; 42 in. 20 lbs. Mulls, 2s; 40's Mule Twist, 6 3-8d.

American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. in all positions, 3 15-64d. per lb. being quoted for August, and 3 9-64d. for December-January delivery. The market closed steady Surats dull. Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 7,000 bales and the Imports 3,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round.

Ready Mid-Uplands remained in New York at 5 3-4 cents per lb. September Futures were 2 points higher at 5·50 cents, and December 5 points at 5·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been no change in Wheat; but for Rapeseed there is a very fair demand, and the price has advauced 1-2 anna per cent. In Poppyseed and Linseed a small business is doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,076	bales.
Wheat	5,884	cwts.
Linseed	4,876	"
Rapeseed	13,190	"
Gingellyseed	1,304	"
Poppyseed	1,039	"
Castorseed	4,490	"
Rice	780	"

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very limited scale, no transactions of any importance being reported, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 27-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4d.	"
Francs .....1·08 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market is quiet with 95 1-4 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents. for Cash and 95 3-16 for the Settlement. Threes have declined to 84.

SHARES.—There are no changes in prices to report

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England for France.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

HONG KONG, AUG. 24.

The steamer Peshawar (extra) left here this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarelo left Aden for Bombay on the 23rd and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 24th instant.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

257-93—Maganlal and R—Manockchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri Part heard.

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B Part heard and others

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited, and reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13 95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Consent Decree

3-98—Roughton and B—Hajee Ismail Hajee Oosman Chotani vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman Chotani—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

128-97—Payne G and S—Virram Rasi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M—Part heard

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doonzra—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboljee—Payne G and S.

820-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mansukial D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhaishunker and K

Defended New Long Causes.

202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	..	2,050
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,530	672	6	2,208

Increase for the week .....Rs. 111
Ditto to date ..... " 442

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 6th August, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,720	36,692	...	972	10,881	...
Goods	44,369	65,651	..	21,285	...	1,18,271
Other earnings	3,190	7,753	..	4,563	...	2,067
Total for week	83,279	1,10,104	...	26,825	...	...
Aggregate ...	5,30,149	6,39,606	...	...	...	1,09,457

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILMORE—August 11, at Wavangal, Nizam's Dominions, the wife of W G Gilmore, Assistant Conservator of Forests, H H N D, of a son.

HOBBS—August 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Conductor W C Hobbs, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

MICHELL—August 20, at Murree, the wife of Colonel St John Michell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHAIRP—KELLY—August 18, at All Saints, Church, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, by the Rev H C Parker, Chaplain of Wellington, Lieut H F Shairp, I S C, to Leah Mary, elder daughter of F W Kelly, F R G S, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.

DEATHS.

GUILLOT—August 19, at Allahabad, of pneumonia, Mrs Ann Louise Guillot, widow of the late Henri Guillot, Indigo Planter, aged 83 years and 28 days.

JOHNSON—August 18, at Eliot, Fatehgarh, James Yule, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Johnson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

SUIT No. 500 of 1874, may take its place beside that of Jarndyce and Jarndyce as an illustration of the beautiful uncertainty of the laws' delays, and the marvellous deviousness of its mysterious ways. The suit was filed for the innocent purpose of obtaining an account of partnership dealings, and transactions. The assets were valued at eighteen lakhs, including landed and house property in Bombay Surat, Calcutta, Rampur and divers places in Northern India. By April 1895 matters had made such progress that nothing was left of the estate but some property at Surat, subsequently sold for Rs. 3,825 and at Rampur in Bengal that fetched Rs. 13,942. What had become of the rest? No one can say until the Commissioner, who is now engaged in an inquiry into the subject, has concluded his investigations and made his report. But none of the parties to the suit have received a rupee. On the contrary, they have been very considerably out of pocket for litigation at Cross-purposes, and for costs incurred in the vain effort to find out what has become of their property. On the 18th August 1882, Mr. L. A. Watkins was appointed Receiver of the partnership properties then existing, and in January 1891, he was empowered by the High Court to sell certain properties in Rampur Bullis. A year later he was authorised to raise Rs. 15,000 on a property in Surat with a charge on the proceeds of the Rampur property when sold. The mortgage was executed by the Receiver to Ghellabhai Manoredas and another the same day, so that no time what lost in that matter. The Surat and Rampur properties were not sold till "1895, before which time, in 1893, two of the partners filed a suit against Mr. Watkins to have the mortgage declared invalid. They also opposed the passing of the accounts filed by Mr. Watkins in the office of the Commissioner, on the ground that they were incorrect and that he had mismanaged and wasted the estate. In November 1894 Mr. Watkins, says Mr. Justice Strachey's judgment on the latest—not the last phase of this extraordinary case," got rid of the opposition in the Commissioners office by means of a singular document—an agreement by which Mulchand undertook to withdraw the suit, the objections and surcharges and all charges of fraud, misappropriation or dishonesty, and Mr. Watkins undertook among other things to pay Mulchand a sum of Rs. 5,000 and all costs incurred by him in the suit and in the inquiry before the Commissioner." That suit was accordingly dismissed with costs, but the other objecting partner Goverdandas Sitaram, still pressed his objections before the Commissioner to the passing of the Receiver's accounts. Then a certain Punjarilal came on the scene, maintaining that the parties through whom Goverdandas claimed had parted with their interest, and that he had therefore no *locus standi* in the affair. At the request of Mr. Watkins Mr. James Peace took up this suit as attorney for Punjarilal, his costs and expenses being guaranteed by Mr. Watkins. Before the suit thus instituted came on for hearing Goverdhandas Sitaram took out a judge's summons calling on Mr. Watkins to show cause why the power given to him for the sale of the property of Rampur should not be suspended until the first passing of his accounts.

When the judge's summons came on for hearing Mr. Watkins in person showed cause against it and Mr. Peace appeared for Punjarilal. The objectors were represented by counsel. Mr. Justice Farran now Chief Justice, gave an order authorising Mr. Watkins to proceed with the sale of the property and directing him to deposit the proceeds in the Bank of Bombay, to a separate account, without prejudice to the rights of the mortgagees. Mr. Watkin's appointed Mr. Peace as his attorney, and the order of the Court was served on them both. The meaning of the order, Mr. Justice Strachey very truly says, is clear enough; while the charges of waste and mismanagement were pending Mr. Watkins was to have no power of disposing of the proceeds of the sale. In August, before either of the properties was sold, a decree was passed by Mr. Justice Starling directing that the Commissioner should inquire and report without loss of time on the accounts, and directing that the receiver should "out of monies in his hand, so far as they will extend, pay the costs of all parties in the suit." Then some strange things happened The Surat property was sold by auction in Bombay for the sum above mentioned—Rs. 3,825. The net proceeds were Rs. 3,100. The auctioneers deducted Rs. 1,000 for money advanced to Mr. Watkins sometime before, and Mr. Peacesu, attorney to the receiver, gave a receipt for the balance, Rs. 2,100, with which he paid himself his untaxed costs. When taxed a year afterwards these costs were reduced to Rs. 1, 537-13-0. In the following April Mr. Watkins himself sold the Rampur property for a trifle under Rs. 14,000. He remitted to Mr. Peace Rs. 8,355 as the net proceeds of the sale. In his expenses he charged batta for himself at Rs. 10 a day from November to April. Some time previously Mr. Watkins had borrowed from the National Bank on a promisory note, signed by Mr. Peace for Rs. 4,000, intending to pay the amount out of the proceeds of the sale at Rampur, part of the money being required for the expenses of the long journey to that place. But when making the remittance to Mr. Peace, the Receiver bethought himself of the terms of the order of the High Court, and expressed uneasiness as to what might happen if the order were disregarded. Mr. Peace being pressed for payment and having no other means of meeting the demand paid the Bank first Rs. 2,000 and then the balance with interest "to prevent his home being broken up." Mr. Watkins on hearing this did not conceal his alarm, Mr. Peace, too, thought the matter might be serious, but hoped that by a joint effort funds could be raised to pay the required amount into the Bank of Bombay. Matters were further complicated by Mr. Watkins' creditors pressing for payment and by so doing imperilling his claims for pension, the decision on which rested with the Chief Justice.

The mortgagees of the Surat property, knowing that it was sold, wrote through their solicitors, Mr. Peace, for information as to where the money was deposited. The reply was that such applications were apparently intended to multiply costs; that Mr. Watkins was 2,000 miles away, and that until he could be heard from no answer could be given. The situation could not last, and it eventuated in the High Court being moved for a rule calling on Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in disobeying the order of April 1895. Mr. Peace contended that under the decree of August the Receiver was directed to pay out of monies in hand the costs of the parties, and that he as Mr. Watkins' attorney in the case was therefore entitled to pay himself the costs due to him. Mr. Watkins contended that he had not authorised Mr. Peace to pay his own costs out of the sale money, nor to pay the Bank the money due, but had, on the contrary, warned him not to do anything of the kind. Mr. Justice Strachey, in an elaborate judgment, disposes of both these pleas, by merciless quotations from the letters interchanged between the parties. Mr. Watkins knew of the self-payment of the untaxed costs by his attorney, and approved of it. He did not approve of the payment to the Bank, but he originally contemplated that step, and when it was taken he did not seriously object. The learned judge held that Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace were guilty of a serious contempt of court, aggravated by the positions of trust occupied by them. As they have been given an opportunity of purging their contempt by replacing the proceeds of the sales with interest before the 16th October, it is to be hoped that the last chance of rehabilitation thus afforded will be turned to account. We do not desire to add to the pain and mortification inseparable from such an unfortunate position by any comments. The facts speak for themselves so far as Mr. Watkins or Mr. Peace are concerned. But long before they had anything, to do with it the large estate of the dissolved partnership, valued at nearly twenty lakhs, was the prey of the spoiler.

THE mistake of Government in coming to the Indian market for a loan at the present time is shown by the comparative failure of yesterday's flotation. Under ordinary circumstances the applications would have been sufficient to cover so small a loan three or four times over, but on this occasion only fifty lakhs in excess of the amount required has been applied for. The minimum rate of accepted tender was Rs. 94—9as being five annas more than the lowest rate announced by Government, and as the average rate of the flotations was Rs. 94-12 5-8, the probability is that the greater part of the fifty lakhs tendered for and not allotted was only at or about the Government's own estimate. The net result is that this small loan has been floated at a discount of six and a quarter lakhs. A closer approximation to the par value of the loan would certainly have been obtained if Government had avoided announcing a minimum.

CHINA is rich in other minerals besides coal and iron and especially in gold and silver. Europeans do not learn much of these, because the Government keeps the mining of practically all known deposits in its own hands. But there are several widely scattered parts of the empire in which both are worked. In Manchuria and the Amoor region and alluvial deposits from which the authorities derive the bulk of their annual supply. It seems probable, on the basis of actual knowledge of its geology, that the northern parts of Manchuria form the most promising portion of the empire for Western exploitation. Especially promising are the beds of the numerous rivers which flow into the Amoor from the Chinese sides, and which are known to contain goldin plenty. Alluvial washings would absorball the energies likely to be brought to bearupon them for a good many years to come, and by the time these deposits become thin further acquaintance with the country should lead to the discovery of reefs. Gold is mined in other parts of the country, in Hunan, Hupeh on the Han River, a little above I-ching-hien, Yunnan, and elsewhere. As for silver, there are some productive deposits in Yunnan, near the borders of Cochin China, but no details of their output are available. What we do know is that the Government receives a respectable proportion of its annual total from Yunnan. In regard to the north, we are in somewhat better case. In Shantung, which is on the coast there are several districts in which silver mining is actively followed. In addition to native silver, galena containing lead, silver and antimony in varying proportions appears to be widely distributed over the eastern part of this province. Otherplaces in Shantung boast of the possession of silver. In Shansi, the richest of all the Chinee mineral-producing provinces, there are silver mines to the north of Tai-yuen-fu, and in the south near Ping-Ioh-hien, copper and tin are to be obtained in many localities. For instance, at Ping-Ioh-hien alone there are forty-eight copper mines. Sulphur, which often occurs with silver, is also plentiful. Agates are abudant in one district and amber in another. Asbestos comes from Lungan-fu and Fancho-fu, and rubies, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones, from several districts.

THIS week's famine relief figures are practically the same as last, the only differences being a all of forty-nine in Madras and twelve in Bomby—the net total standing at 22,111. Of these 524 are on gratuitous relief in Madras and 5,39 in Bombay; all others being employe on relief works. The season reports, however if anything, show a slight tendency towards improvement. Rain fell in all districts of Bomby in fairly good quantities in most places, bt more is wanted in the East Deccan, Karnataland parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. As consequence crops are withering in parts f Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. They have been damaged elsewhere both by light and locusts, whilst in Sind unfortunely the supply of water in the canals ispartially deficient. Consequently crops are suffering in Shikarpur. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad (Sind), al agricultural stock is healthy. Prices hie fallen in seven districts and have risenonly in one, but elsewhere they are practally stationary. In almost all districts of Madras rain is badly wanted. The holding off in parts of the Deccan the Carnatic, and the central districts is becoming serious. Supplies of water under the various irrigation schemes are ample, but elsewhere water is getting scarce for irrigation purposes and agricultural operations in these parts are greatly retarded. In the Deccan and Central and Southern districts and in parts of the Karnatak this is principally the case. But standing crops in the Circars and West coast districts are good. On the other hand, pasture is scarce in many places and fodder is growing dearer. Prices of foodgrains, too, are rising in some districts and no appreciable decrease can be anticipated until rain falls. Some districts in Bengal still need water and a similar want is felt in parts of the Punjab, Upper Burma, Mysore and Rajputana.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum and cotton crops of the season 1898-99 has just been issued by the statistical bureau. The former states that in the Berar the area sown with sesamum is reported to be 23 per cent. in excess of normal and a full average yield is anticipated. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the area sown exceeds the average, and the crop is flourishing in the Central Provinces and Bombay. Excessive or deficient rain has restricted sowings in parts, and the want of water has had the same effect in Sind. The condition of the crop varies from middling to good. In Madras the area sown is 16 per cent. less than last year and 27 per cent. below the average, the condition of the crop being indifferent. The sowings in the Punjab are 6 per cent. smaller than last year. The first general memorandum on the prospects of the cotten crop of the season 1898-99 shows that in the Deccan districts of Bombay, the area placed under cotton is little, if anything, below the average, and the condition of the crop is generally good. The Central Provinces have an area about equal to that of last year, and a full ordinary crop is expected. A full yield is anticipated in Berar over 9 per cent. above the average. The area sown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is 15 per cent. below normal and in the Punjab 13 per cent. less than last year. The condition of the crop in both Provinces is fair; in Madras the area sown with early crop is 29 per cent. greater than last year, but 40 per cent. below the average, and the condition of the crop is indifferent.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 7-30 p. m. (Railway time) to-day, and will return to Kirkee by the train leaving Victoria Terminus Station at 11 a. m. (Railway time) on Saturday.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee Mr. Harvey, the acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Dr. N. N. Katrak, stated that employment of itenerant inoculators with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum had already been begun and had so far worked satisfactorily.

COLONEL DURAND, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will take a year's furlough on the expiry of Lord Elgin's term of office.

GOVERNMENT Paper improved to Rs. 95-4 in Calcutta on Monday, quotations for some small sums being as high as Rs. 95-9.

SIMLA is to have a great fancy fair in the Town Hall towards the end of next month, with the laudable object of providing funds for the Ripon Hospital.

MR. H. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, took charge of his office yesterday morning from Mr. J. Crummy, who has reverted to his substantive appointment as Senior Superintendent of Police.

THE first Raja of Faridkote obtained his title from the British in 1845 as a reward for his friendly services during the first Sikh war. The second Raja displayed a similar spirit towards the British during the Mutiny, in recognition of which he received additional titles and the right to a salute of eleven guns. The third Raja, just deceased, lived in more peaceful times, and had acquired a reputation as a good administrator.

The Begum of Bhopal has, with characteristic liberality, raised the pay of the sowars in her Imperial Service Cavalry by nearly 25 per cent., and they now receive Rs. 28 per man in British Indian rupees. The sowars thoroughly deserve the increase, for they have to work hard, and during the recent famine kept their horses in excellent condition, although then in receipt of less pay. Under the able and careful command of Major Karim Beg, the Bhopal Victoria Lancers are rapidly coming to the front among the Imperial Service Troops, and when the regiment is fully equipped with transport, as it soon will be, it will form a valuable addition to the force of any general against an enemy.

THE consecration of Dr. Macarthur as Bishop of Bombay will take place on September 29 at 10-30 A. M. at Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Furse, who takes a great interest in the Indian Church, will be the preacher, and the newly-consecrated Bishop will preach in the afternoon at the Abbey. No date has yet been fixed for the consecration of the new Metropolitan of Calcutta.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1898-99 states that in the Deccan districts of Bombay the area placed under cotton is little, if anything, below the average, and the condition of the crop is generally good. The Central Provinces have an area about equal to that of last year, and a full ordinary crop is expected. A full yield is anticipated in Berar over an area nine per cent above the average. The area sown in the North West Provinces and Oudh is 15 per cent below the normal and in the Punjab 13 per cent less than last year, the condition of the crops in both the provinces being fair. In Madras the area sown with early crop is 29 per cent greater than last year, but 40 per cent below the average. The condition of the crop is indifferent.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum crop of the season 1898-99, issued by the Statistical Bureau, states that in Berar the area sown with sesamum is reported to be 23 per cent in excess of the normal, and a full average yield is anticipated. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh also the area sown exceeds the average, and the crop is flourishing in the Central Provinces and Bombay. Excessive or deficient rain has restricted sowings in parts, and want of water has had some effect in Sind, the condition of the crop varying from middling to good. In Madras the area sown is 16 per cent less than last year, and 27 per cent below the average, the condition of the crop being indifferent. The sowings in the Punjab are six per cent smaller than last year.

IT has been decided to increase the number of commissariat transport officers at Rangoon from four to five, and to reorganise the department there with a view to the ultimate introduction of the command account system into the Rangoon district. The additional officer will be drawn either from Meiktila or Thayetmyo, which will then be placed in charge of a commissioned officer with honorary rank, or a senior warrant officer.

A REPORT is in circulation that the widow of the late Mr. L. F. MacLean, who was accidentally poisoned at Delhi, has received a handsome sum of money from Surgeon-Major Dennys, at that time Civil Surgeon of Delhi, who wrote the prescription for Mr. MacLean. There is no truth whatever in this report Dr. Dennys's lawyer, indeed, wrote to Mr. MacLean's solicitor shortly after the occurrence, that he had no intention of giving any compensation, as he did not consider he was in any way accountable. Meanwhile the responsible authorities do not appear to have made up their minds whether Mrs. MacLean is or is not to have a pension, which, as it seems to us, is not altogether creditable to the responsible authorities.

THE Transport Committee ordered to assemble at Simla, it is understood, will sit for two months—certainly not too long a time for considering the important issues involved.

MR. C. A. BARRON, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Revenue Department, has rejoined his appointment on return from leave, Mr. H. D. Watson, who has been officiating for him, taking three months privilege leave home.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER has submitted proposals to the Government of India under which Upper Burma will cease to be a non-regulation province. The necessary legislation will be undertaken shortly to bring about this change

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Pioneer* points out that the disinclination of the Australasian colonies to adopt the new scheme of imperial penny postage is due not only to the fact mentioned by us that they have an inter-colonial two-penny rate, but also because most of them have an inland postal tariff of two pence, and both these rates would have to be reduced to a penny. At present the penny rate is confined to the limits of towns, and in many cases even the suburbs of the great cities are not included within the cheaper area. A two-penny stamp will frank a letter from Port Lyttleton in New Zealand to Perth in Westralia, a journey of between three and four thousand miles, but the penny local stamp has not an effective radius of ten miles. It is clear, therefore, that these high inland rates must be reduced if the penny rate to England is adopted, and as the budgets of the Australasian colonies frequently show deficits it will not be easy to persuade any Government to exchange a certain source of revenue for an annual loss such as would at first follow the reduction. Nor need too much be expected at the example of Canada and the Cape. The Postal Union was established in 1874, but the Australasian colonies declined to join it, and maintained the six-penny rate until 1891, and even now grumble that the lower rate entails a loss on their exchequers. While on this subject we may say that the Government of India expected, and had everything in readiness to consider the proposals for such a change. They are now in telegraphic communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, so matters look promising.

So far back as June 1893 a committee assembled at Simla to consider the question of re-constructing the native cavalry lines in what was then known as the "Bengal Presidency." Seven cavalry officers formed this committee, and their instructions from Government were to organise some regular system whereby all lines should be on a similar footing. It took two years to get the scheme of re-construction as recommended by the committee formally sanctioned. In 1895 three officers were selected by vote to carry out the general details. These were Colonel Burton, 2nd Bengal Lancers (president), Colonel Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry. The Government of India agreed to advance Rs. 7,20,000 from their cash balances to cover the cost of reconstructing lines wherever they were needed, 4 per cent. being charged for the money, the loan being repayable in monthly instalments of Rs. 250. As 19 regiments were to be dealt with, the annual repayment amounted to Rs. 57,000. The scheme was at first not at all popular with regiments, as the rank-and-file could not understand why they should ever be charged Sas. per month for a period extending over 18 years; or why one regiment should be allotted Rs. 68,000 for new lines, while another received Rs. 30,000 when all the men were called upon to pay the same amount each month. The sowar forgot that he was always paying small sums for the repair and up-keep of the lines under existing conditions; and he did not readily grasp the fact that the new lines were for the good of all regiments equally as they moved in relief from station to station. There was endless trouble at the outset, and it seemed at one time that the scheme would fall through; but by the exercise of tact and judgment, the obstacles were surmounted and work was begun. The proposals of the original committee were followed most loyally by the smaller committee, though the latter occasionally felt that the sum advanced by Government was rather unevenly divided, having regard to the varying price of labour and material in different stations. Moreover, they came to the conclusion that with a large grant better and more lasting work might have been done. It was, however, a case of cutting the cost according to the cloth, and the result achieved was satisfactory enough.

IN the Bangalore mail train which arrived at Madras on Monday morning, the plague authorities at Arkonam detected a native passenger, travelling from Bangalore, who was suffering from high fever. On examination the carriage, with all the passengers in it, was detached, and the detained passengers were placed under observation at the Arkonam segregation camp.

HERR WILHELM BRUCH has just been appointed conductor of the Scottish orchestra, which will again give a series of symphony concerts in Glasgow and Edinburgh in the course of the coming winter. Herr Bruch succeeds Herr Wilhelm Kes, the celebrated Dutch conductor, who now takes up the duties at Buda-Pesth. Herr Bruch, who is the son of a lawyer, was a fellow student of Humperdinck at the Cologne Conservatory, and he conducted at various minor German towns until he was appointed conductor at the Strasburg Opera House. He is said to be a young man of very great talent.

THE healing of the Lee-Metford wounds is, as a rule, very rapid, and good cases seem under native treatment to heal from seven to fourteen days. This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding, and then the application of the raw moist side of the skin of a recently-killed fowl or sheep for a few days, after which application of herb poultices are made until the wounds heal. With careful antiseptic precautions it is likely that they would heal much sooner. Surgeon-Lieutenant Sutherland thinks from five to fifteen days would then be the rule.

THE city of Dantzig has just kept the three hundredth birthday of the famous liqueur celebrated by Lessing in his "Minna von Barnhelm," by Kleist, and by many a later poet, playwright, and singer, including the American Bret Harte. The "Dantziger Lachs," or "Dantzig Goldwater," owes its origin to no meaner person than Philip II. of Spain. The husband of our Queen Mary, in his fanatical zeal against the Calvinists, drove the wealthy distiller Ambrosius Vermollen out of his native town of Lierre, in Flanders. Vermollen found a city of refuge in Dantzig on July 1, 1598, where he was made free of the liberal and prosperous city, and set up his new liqueur distillery at the sign of "The Salmon," whence his "goldwater" acquired its name of "Dantziger Lachs" Throughout the three last centuries the "Lachs" has distilled its notable spirit, and supplied emperors, kings, and princes in Germany, Russia, Sweden, Poland, and France with their after-dinner "schaps." Several excerpts from the account-books of the ancient firm during the seventeenth, the eighteenth, and the early decades of our century have been painted with literary elucidations in the "Kleine Zeitung." Not the least interesting is the following laconic entry at the end of an account-book of the firm for the year 1813: "The Russians and Prussians laid siege to the city, and liberated us from the French. I sold out my entire stock of brandy."

THE question whether Heinrich Heine was worthy of a monument or not, as is known, gave rise to a passionate controversy in the German literary and political world. In spite of the enthusiasm with which the Empress of Austria hailed the idea of erecting a monument to her favourite poet in his native town of Dusseldorf, the project was dropped, and the monument itself, a masterpiece of sculpture, went to America. The opponents of the scheme contended that, though Heine was one of the greatest and most popular of German poets, he did not deserve such honour in view of the mean personal character and want of patriotism attributed to him. Nowadays he also would have been called a "fatherlandless fellow." An interesting letter from the historian Mommsen is now published which (says a Berlin correspondent) shows that also this thorough liberal man of science shares the opinion of those who opposed the scheme. "That Heine," writes Professor Mommsen, "is one of our most eminent poets is beyond doubts. He was, however, not only an ill-bred darling of the graces, but a man of no honour. What I know about his personal character and political life is simply shameful, and even if genius makes up for all errors, it does not excuse infamous deeds. This prevents me from expressing myself in favour of the monument. Yet I should not like publicly to oppose it."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WEST INDIES

JAMAICA DESIRES TO FOLLOW CUBA INTO THE STATES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The West Indies are wholly dissatisfied with the assistance recently granted by the Imperial Government.

Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite on the question of petitioning Great Britain to sanction the annexation of the Island to America.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS GO WRONG.

LONDON, August 23.

Mr. Rhodes has been elected by an overwhelming majority as member for Namaqualand in the Cape Parliament.

The Africander Bond up to the present has won eight seats and the Progressives three seats.

Aug. 24.

The triumph of the Africander Bond in the Cape Parliamentary elections is regarded as being assured.

The *Times*, commenting on this result, blames Sir Gordon Sprigg for making the question of British supremacy the battle cry of the Progressives.

SICKNESS INCREASING IN PUERTO RICO

Aug. 23.

The latest despatches received at Washington report that sickness amongst the American forces in Puerto Rico is increasing.

Over a thousand men are down with malarial fever and dysentery, and there are several cases of typhoid.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS TO DOCK AT HONG KONG.

Great Britain has directed General Black, the acting Governor of Hongkong, to accede to the request of Admiral Dewey to be allowed to dock and clean the American warships in Hong Kong.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Aug. 24.

The reports of the recalcitrancy of the insurgent leader, General Aguinaldo, are now stated to have been exaggerated.

The rebels in Manila are said to be merely unwilling to disarm until assured of American protection.

THREATENED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Times*, states that the Russian crops have again failed and a partial famine next winter is certain.

ACCOMODATION FOR WOUNDED AMERICAN TROOPS.

President McKinley has been informed that the Naval Hospital at Hong Kong is available for the accommodation of the wounded American troops if necessary.

A DISTINGUISHED BURMESE VISITOR.

Theebaw Sawbwa has arrived in London, and the India Office is arranging that he shall pay a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

PLAGUE ALARM AT BANGALORE.

PROTECTIVE LYMPH IN DEMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE, Aug, 24.

There is much excitement and some alarm at the advent of plague in this city.

Surgeon-Colonel Benson has telegraphed to Bombay for a supply of Professor Haffkine's prophylatic sufficient for the needs of this city and Mysore. It is confidently hoped that the population will readily avail themselves of protective inoculation as a security against the much dreaded plague. The encouraging results at Hubli have attracted attention here and in Mysore.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS IN THE RANGOON COMMISSION,

RANGOON, Aug, 24.

Mr. H. Thirkell White, C. I. E. officiating Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, has been appointed permanent incumbent of the post vice Burgess, deceased. Mr. J. George Scott, C. I. E., Superintendent, Morthern Shan States, takes Mr. White's place as head of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission.

THE TRANQUILITY OF THE KHYBER.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Inayat Khan, the son of the recalcitrant Khwas Khan, the leading Zakka Khel Malik, who has been at Kabul for months past now, has applied for permission to come in. This is a hopeful sign for the tranquility of the Khyber.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY HINDUS.

POONA, Aug. 22.

The annual cricket match between Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Hindus was concluded to-day. The two not out of the previous day, Napier and Bradford, went in, and the former was soon bowled out. Greig then joined Braford. Greig played steadily, knocking the balls all over the field, maintaining his play till he put 82 to his credit. The innings was declared closed by 144 runs. The Hindus went in for their second venture. Unfortunately one by one they succumbed and closed the innings by 34 runs. The Poona Gymkhana won by 157 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Dwyer, not out	9	c Shingaoker, b Patker	0
Mr Napier, b Chonker	22	b Patker	3
Mr Bradford, c Bhandare, b Chonker	9	c Mehta, b Patker	48
Capt Greig, c Jaiker, b Sirdesai	40	not out	82
Mr Bond, b Chonker	18	c Masurker, b Sirdesai	0
Mr McCausland, b Chonker	0	c Chonker, b Patker	0
Mr Fagan, c Chonker, b Banda	1	st Agaskur, b Sirdesai	0
Mr Sprot, b-w, c Chonker	2		
Major Beresford, b Chonker	1		
Mr Deas, c Jaiker, b Chonker	0	to bat.	
Mr Sergeant, c Bhanda, b Sirdesai	4		
Extras	10	Extras	8
Total	121	Total	144

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonker	102	50	6	7	70	44	1	2
Patker	140	21	3	0	65	29	3	4
Sirdesai	35	24	1	2	58	41	0	2
Bhanda	25	16	1	1	10	11	0	0
Bhandare	..	..	..	..	10	11	0	0

BOMBAY HINDUS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Masurkar, c and b Deas	13	b Deas	2
Patkar, c Sprott, b Deas	3	not out	6
Bhandare, c Sprott, b Greig	13	c Sprott, b Greig	2
Bhanda, b Deas	0	c Greig, b Deas	0
Chonker, b Greig	9	c Bond, b Greig	0
Mehta, b Greig	2	b Deas	5
Shingaokar, b Deas	9	b Greig	3
Agaskar, c Sprat, b Greig	13	b Greig	1
Mamoo, c Bond, b Deas	0	c Fagan, b Deas	8
Jayakir, c Sargent, b Greig	9	b Greig	6
Sirdesai, not out	3	b Deas	6
		Extras	1
Total	74	Total	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	95	33	6	5	70	20	5	5
Deas	95	34	5	5	65	13	3	5
Napier	15	5	1	0	..	..	..	..
McCausland	10	2	1	0	..	..	..	..

THE MURDER IN H. H. SIR AGA KHAN'S FAMILY.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE. CHIEF CONSTABLES EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

Jewa Jumma, the murderer of Aga Hasham Shah was placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate to-day. Accused was charged under section 302 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code, with the murder of Hasham Shah and the attempted murder of Sayyed Mahomed Husain Sayed Ayub on the afternoon of the 15th instant. Mr. Venkatrao, Government Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Fleming, police inspector prosecuted, the accused was undefended.

The following evidence was recorded.

Krishna Vithal Sindhe, cantonment chief constable, said he received information of a murder in Aga Khan's bungalow, he went there, and on going to the room indicated to him, found that the body was not there, but he found a revolver as well as blood stains on the mat and couch. Witness identified revolver, he placed two sepoys in charge of the room, and went to the bungalow were he saw the body with two wounds one was in the heart,another in the right shoulder. He could also feel something like a bullet under the skin. He held an inquest and found two wood cutters axes outside the accuseds office. He showed the punch the revolver which had five empty cartridge cases and one that had missed fire. There was also a hunting knife in a case on the bench. He also found 78 cartridges ; six cartridges were likewise found in accuseds coat pocket A spent bullet was found in one of the corners of the room. In the pocket book he found receipt of the revolver and 100 cartridges from Jaffer Jusuff, another for two hunting knives from Messrs Treacher and Company. On the doors of the verandah and office being broken open he noticed the mark of a bullet on the window. He saw Mahomed Hussein that night. He had a bandage on his left shoulder and told witness that he had been shot. The following morning he searched accuseds sleeping room and found eight revolver cartridges under the mattress. There was also another hunting knife.

Vithul Babajee, police constable said, he was placed on guard over the corpse until it was given over to the doctor, the latter gave him two closed packets. Gowar Ali, police havildar, deposed arresting accused in Aga Khans house, he was on duty near the station, but hearing a row had taken place, went there and arrested accused who was seated on, one side, there was a crowd in the room, the corpse was lying on the ground, the accused was injured about the head and face and was removed to Bolai chowkey. To the Court witness said, the reason for removing accused quickly was that people were very excited and they might have killed him. Goolab Bhetda, Mahomedan dressing boy of Aga Hasham said, that day he told me to get the gharry ready to go to Lani, afterwards he made up his mind not to go owing to the horse been tired ; then saw him going to accuseds house, accuseds office was in a separate building ; he remaind inside for about ten minutes, afterwards he went near the wood stack, heard three shots in quick succession in accuseds office, he then ran towards accuseds house ; Bhavjee Bhaya opened the shutter, when accused pointed the revolver, we ran away shouting for assistance, saw Hasham Shah lying on the floor. The door was closed, was frightened and ran away calling out that saheb was killed, several people then assembled, among them were several women who went back and saw accused seated, several men were beating him, the deceaseds mother came there and ordered the servants not to beat accused, she told Goolamali to bring the police, and make accused over to them, also ordered doctor to be brought.

A policeman came and took accused away, the lady then ordered to take away the body into the bungalow as he was quite dead ; to accused, whenever Saheb asked accused for money he willingly gave as much as he wanted ; the room was not taken away from accused by force.

Bhanjee Somjee Khoja said, I am cook of Aga Khan's family, and gave the same evidence as above.

Mooktar Mahomed Sidhi said, I am in the service of Aga Khan as jockey, saw Hasham Shah leaving the buhgalow that day about 3 ; saw accused calling him, said he would come after returning from Shah Rookh Shahs bungalow ; accused came out taking Hasham Shah by the hand, took him back with him both laughing, heard telling him wont detain you more than five minutes, heard a noise shortly after and running back saw the door of accuseds room broken open, saw accused seated and Hasham Shah lying dead. The case was adjourned for to-morrow.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED NATIVE OFFICER.

Subhedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Solomon Elijah, late 19th Bombay Infantry, died here yesterday, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery with full military honours. A large number of Native and European officers attending the funeral. The band of the regimene was in attendance. During this long career of service over forty years with his regiment, he decease officer was present at the siege and capture of Ghazni, and in the first Afghan War. He also served in the battles of Multan, Gujerat, and Central India, and held the first class Order of British to India for long and meritorious service

THE PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

INHABITANTS ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

There were 64 cases and 157 deaths in Hubli on the 21st instant, 3 cases and 3 deaths in Bhor. Owing to the plague having broken out in Skalkot, several wealthy people erected huts and are living outside the city. They were attacked by a gang of dacoits and brutally beaten. During the scuffle one was killed, and another dangerously wounded. The dacoits carried away considerable amount of property.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The semi-final ties in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played off this afternoon. The rain came down just as the first game was started but soon cleared off, though the ground was rather a bit slippery. A very large, gathering of spectators was assembled, Lord Sandhurst with his staff was present. The first match was between the Poona Horse team and Poona Gymkhana. The former comprising Rissaldar-Major Manawar Khan Messrs. Cooper, Raymond, and Jemadar Mahomed Kadar back ; the latter team consisting of Captains Warner, Purvis, Mr. Sweney, and Major Brown back :

Umpires Captain Peyton and Mr. Duncan.

This match was a well contested one, but the local team somehow did not seem to shape as well as they did on former occasions. Purvis played A 1 and did some valuable work, and Warner and Sweney displayed much of their old dash but their opponents stuck hard to them, and, in spite of Major Brown's strenuous efforts to stave off the disaster, he managed to break through the defence. Mr. Raymond was especially brilliant and was backed up by Mr. Cooper who caused his opponents hot work. Rissaldar-Major Manawar Khan and Jemadar Mahomed Kadar were also well up, and their skilful backing went a long way to making the result of the match with the following scores :—

1st. chukker.—Poona Horse, 2 goals 1 sub to Gymkhana 1 goal 1 sub.

2nd. chukker.—Poona Horse, 2 goals 4 subs to Gymkhana 1 goal 1 sub.

3rd. chukher.—Poona Horse, 3 goals 4 subs to Gymkhana 1 goal 2 subs.

4th. chukker —Poona Horse, 3 goals 4 subs to Gymkhana 1 goal 2 subs.

The Poona Horse won the match.

The second match was between the Durham Light Infantry and Poona Horse B team. The former represented Mr. Way, Captain Goring-Jones, Captain Luard, and Mr. Fairfax (back) ; the latter consisting of Mr. Rowcroft, Rissaldar Moolsing, Jemadar Mahomed Khan, and Colonel Thomas (back).

Umpires : Captain Campbell and Mr. Byron.

This match was undoubtedly a closely contested one through two long chukkers. The issue remained in the balance, but at last the subsidiary to the Durham's dipped the balance slightly in favour of them. This was gradually added by Captain Luard knotching the goal. Both teams played a brilliant game and the combination was much admired and were loudly applauded. The backing was itself a treat to watch. The following were the scores ;—

1st chukker.—Nil.

2nd chukker.—Nil.

3rd chukker.—Darham's two subsidiaries to Poona horse.—Nil.

4th chukker.—Durham one goal 3 subs to Poona Horse love.

The finals now lie between the Durham's and Poona Horse team, which will be played off on Friday next.

MUNICIPAL LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

A BARRISTER'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have had several cases of late for the defence of certain tradesmen who have complained to me of the hardship of the working of Sec. 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act (Act 12 of 1888). It affects a large number of middle class tradesmen in Bombay, mostly petty tradesmen. Certain trades necessiate the storing up of combustible materials in such enormous quantities that the danger of spontaneous or accidental fires may be reasonably presumed ; and with a view that the Municipality may always have a knowledge and a record of such premises the Act requires that every owner of such premises shall take out yearly a license from the Municipality on payment of certain fees, clause (d) of Sec. (394) refers to tradesmen who store up at their premises *timber* in such enormous quantities as to create a "danger" under the Act ; timber having been considered a combustible material. The storing up of firewood in enormous quantities "for other than domestic use" has also been considered a "danger" under the Act ; but several tradesmen in the city have been compelled to take out annual licences for storing up timber as well as firewood not in enormous quantities, but in any quantity. The section seems to have been wholly misunderstood and misapplied. It runs as follows :—"No persons shall use any premises for any of the purposes hereinbelow mentioned, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Commissioner in this behalf namely : (d) "storing" for other than domestic use, or selling timber, firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, ashes, hay, grass, straw or any other combustible thing. Now this clause applies clearly to tradesmen who actually sell timber or firewood or store them up, in such enormous quantities as to constitute a "danger" to the public under the act ; but as a matter of fact the Municipality have misinterpreted the most important words in the section namely (1) storing, (2) timber and (3) combustible thing. Timber (and especially "combustible timber") would mean very large pieces of wood in its natural and unpolished condition carved or cut out of trees for the purpose of building houses, &c.

To "store" would ordinarily mean. (1) "To collect as a reserved supply" "against a future time." To characterise them as "a combustible thing" they must not be smoothed or polished in the slightest degree, and must be stored up in such enormous heaps and in such a reckless manner as to constitute their storing a "danger" to the public. The Municipality have, however, been placing their own construction on these words—any pieces of wood polished or unpolished, varnished or unvarnished, old packing boxes, detached pieces of old furniture or new—in any quantity small or large found in a second-hand furniture shop, a dealer in iron safes or a grocer have been in their opinion "timber"—"stored"—in such huge quantities and such a manner as to constitute a danger to the public. Every such tradesmen is required to take out a license and in case he protests or refuses to pay, he is forthwith summoned before a magistrate and compelled to take out a license. Of course each individual case should be dealt with on its own merits, but wherever a tradesman finds that the section does not apply, and that he is illegally taxed, I would advise him not to give in, but to obtain a Ruling of the High Court in his case. —Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug 24. M. K. LALKAKA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the threatening appearance of the weather, the mounted sports were commenced punctually, and was nearly concluded, when a sharp shower of rain came down, and the on-lookers within the enclosure had to take shelter in the tent. The entries were poor, there being only three competitors in the field for the Milliners' stakes. The Affinity Bicycle race was the second event on the board, but as no ladies would come out it was put to the bottom. It was competed by four couples, and the first round was just completed when it commenced raining, putting a stop to further heats. The event was won by Miss J. Mills and Mr. Raynor. The Bicycle Hurdle race was run in two heats of four, Mr. Fischer winning the first heat and also the final. The Chattie race was keenly contested, there being nine competitors. The Milliners' stakes proved to be the most amusing race. Mrs. Reddie acted as judge for the hats. There were three competitots. Mr. Corbett passed the post second, but as his hat was pronounced by the judge to be the most ornamental one, he was given the first place. The match round a triangular course was run by Mr. Fischer and Mr. Corbett, the former on foot and the latter on a pony. The pedestrian has, as a rule, advantage over the equestrian, but the latter won on this occasion. The following are the results :—

I EVENT.—Text-pegging—(Horses). :

Mr C G Webster	1
Mr Green	2

Six competed.

(Ponies) :

Mr F A Reddie	1
Mr Webster	2

Entries seven.

II EVENT.—Bicycle Hurdle race—250 yards over four flights of hurdles.

First Heat :

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Bergne	2

Second Heat :

Mr Wilson	1
Mr Raynor	2

Final :

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Wilson	2

III EVENT.—Chattie Race—(Horses, ponies). Competitors to ride a given course, carrying a stick to where chatties are placed on the ground. Chatties to be picked up without dismounting and to be carried at the end of a stick over same course. Two chatties will be provided for each competitor, who may also break any other competitor's chattie, "while it is being carried," with his stick, if possible.

Mr Back	1
Mr Corbett	2

Nine competed.

IV EVENT.—The Milliners' stakes—(Ladies' nomination).—Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing carrying a hat and trimmings. Ladies to trim hat and fix it on gentlemen's head ; the latter to mount and return over same course. Ladies to provide their own trimmings, and the most ornamental hat first past the post to win. Gentlenen will be provided with an ordinary straw hat.

Mr Corbett, nominated by Mrs Fleet	1
Mr Webster, nominated by Mrs Chalmers	2

Three competed.

V EVENT.—A Match—A gentleman will run a triangular course of 100 yards against a pony ridden as fast as possible.

Mr Corbett	1
Mr Fischer	2

VI EVENT.—Affinity Bicycle race—Gentlemen to take three rings in succession, while lady rides along side carrying an egg in a spoon. Best combination to win.

Miss J Mills Mr Raynor	1

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant Pridham, R. E., Military Works Department, is transferred to the Bombay Sappers at Miners.

Captain Pearse, 17th M. I. Lieutenant Stulpnag, Hyderabad Contingent ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel G. Griffiths are permitted to return to dr.

The following officers remain at home on extend leave :—Lieutenant Colonel Bell, 16th B. I. Major C. Onslow, R. E., for 6 months. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, 31st P. I., for 3 months. Lieutenant Singr, R E ; Surgeon-Lieutenant F. Browne, I. M. S ; or 2 months.

IN a report on the Lee-Metford bullet and its ects in the Malakand, which appears in the appendi to the last Army Medical Report, Surgeon-Lieutenant Sutherland tells the story of a man who was stck by a Lee-Metford bullet in the face. The llet entered the upper part of the right cheek, throug the molar process of the superior maxillary bone, hen passed obliquely upwards and inwards throug the nose and the hinder part of the left orbit, after hich it entered the anterior fossa of the skull, perfated the frontal lobe of the brain, and emerged in th left temporal region. At the time of observation both wounds of entrance and exit had healed, the acial and skull bones had evidently been simply perfated, and there was not a single bad symptom.

SIR HENRY PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

STARTLING COMPARISONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to warn my professional brethren against placing implicit confidence and faith in what is contained in Sir Henry Prinsep's 12th (the latest) edition of the Criminal Procedure Code, i.e., Act V. of 1898. This may sound astounding to those who have not yet thoroughly studied this last edition of the Code by Sir Henry. I nearly came to loggerheads, the other day, with a judiciary, while he was using his copy of the "Government of India Gazette," dated the 26th March 1898 (in which the Act is promulgated for the information of the public), and I used my copy of Sir Henry Prinsep's seemingly authentic 12th edition of the Code. This "contretemps" led me to overhaul some portions of Sir Henry's work, and I give below extracts of most serious blunders I have been able to detect up to now. I have a strong suspicion that there are some more such serious mistakes, and I feel bound to request Sir Henry Princep and the publishers of his work to do us the justice to withdraw all the copies, for each of which it costs Rs. 14 and to give us revised copies. The serious errors I have found out are as given below :—

Sec. 147, as printed in Sir Henry's edition of 1898 says :—

"Whenever any such magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right use of any land or water, (including any right of way or easement over the same) &c."

This section, as notified in the *Gazette of India* of 26th March 1898, runs as follows, (the italics are mine) :—

"Whenever any such magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way or *other* easement over the same) &c."

But this error is nothing compared to those that follow :—The proviso to sec. 162 (1), as given in Sir Henry's work runs as follows :—

"Provided that, when any witness is called for, the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing, and may then, if the court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice direct that the accused &c."

The *Gazette of India* in question notifies this proviso as follows:—

"Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing, and may then, if *the court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice* direct that *the accused* &c."

The italics are mine and indicate the words omitted in Sir Henry's work. But, the most serious blunder, (and which of itself ought to suffice our considering Sir Henry's edition of the new code unreliable) is to be found in section 222. I quote it as printed in his work :—

"222 (2) when the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misppropriation o money, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular items misappropriated or the exact dates of misappropriation, but it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum misappropriated, and the dates between which it was misappropriated &c."

Now, compare the last few lines of the Section as printed in Sir Henry's work with the section as published in the "Gazette of India" :—

(222) (2) when the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money, *it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed without specifying particular items are exact dates and the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 234.*

Again, Sir Henry's work gives section 254 as follows :—

"If when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, the magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter &c."

The "Gazette of India" already referred to by me, notifies the section as follows (the italics being being my own) :—

"If when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, *or at any previous stage of the case*, the Magistrate is of opinion &c."

One more reference and I shall stop here for the present :—Sir Henry Prinsep's prints section 256 (1) as follows :—

"If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross examine any, and if so, which of the witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence has been taken. If he says he does so wish the witnesses named by him shall be recalled, and after cross examination and re-examination, (if any) they shall bedischarged. The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence &c."

Now, the section, as "Gazetted" actually, runs as follows :—

"If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any, ad if so, which of the witnesses for the prosecution whose evidence has been taken. If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be recalled, and after cross examination and re-examination (if any) they shall be discharged. *The evidence of any remaining witnesses for the prosecution shall not be taken, and after cross-examination and re-examination (if any) they also shall be discharged.* The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence."

The italics, of course, are my own, and indicate the serious omission of part of the section as given in Sir Henry's work. I should not have troubled to take up so much of my time, and space in your columns, had his work on the Criminal Procedure Code been published under a less prominent authority than a member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and who has in fact, been the framer of the revised Code. —Yours, &c.

Esplanade, August 24. M. M. MURZBAN.

THE 120 LAKHS LOAN.

A SMALL AGGREGATE OF TENDERS.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the one hundred and twenty lakhs loan advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of 30th July 1898 :—

Aggregate amount of tenders	Rs.	1,70,14,500	
Minimum rate of accepted tenders	,,	94·9	
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	,,	75·534	per cent.
Total amount of accepted tenders	,,	1,20,00,000	
Total amount to be received by Government	,,	1,13,73,523	2 0
Average rate at which issued	,,	94	12 5 8

List of persons whose tenders are accepted for the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1898-99 advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, dated the 30th July 1898.

Agra Bank (Limited).
Bhaidas Gulabdas.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Combridge, Arthur James.
Cawasji Byramji Divecha.
Cawasji Manekji Cooper.
Credit Lyonnais.
Davidas Pranjivandas.
Dorabji Framji.
Esmail Haji Haroon,
Grindlay Groom & Company.
Jehangir Bhikaji.
Jehanji Dorabji.
Kalkhoshru Dinsha Lalcaca.
Maganlal Purshotam.
N. Hormusji.
National Bank of India (Limited).
Naoroji Cooverji Mehta.
Parbhoodas Jivandas.
Premchand Roychand.
Ratansse Premji.
Rustomji Manekji Engineer.
Rustomji Pestonji Dalal.
Shapoorji Sorabji.
Tribhovandas Jamnadas.
Vasanji Nathu.
Yokohama Specie Bank.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Accountant General, Bombay.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 24th August 893.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BELGAUM, Aug. 23.

WE have had a regular Belgaum monsoon this year. It poured down steadily for six weeks. But for the past few days there has been a delightful break. One is tempted to stroll out in the middle of the day to enjoy the sunshine. Overhead he is at a loss which most to admire, the deep blue sky, or the silver clouds rolling lazily along ; while around him nature has spread all the glories of tropical splendour. The air is full of the buzz of insects on the wing, and the sweet little birds are lovingly preparing homes for their nestling. In the midst of all these joys it is sad to think that man alone should suffer. The plague has been with us for the past year, and there are no signs of its leaving us. On the contrary, the reports, from day to day, are more and more alarming. Large numbers of the poorer classes especially have been carried away by the disease. Major Minchin, the Cantonment Magistrate, has been doing all in his power to arrest the havoc, but in vain. It is worthy of remark, however, that, although the mortality is even greater now than it was last year, the natives accept the dire visitation with more resignation, the terrors of a segregation camp on a bleak hillside being no longer one of its accompaniments. Indeed it is marvellous to note the utter indifference of some of the poorer people. Major Minchin, in one of his house-to-house inspections the other day, came upon a heap of cloth in the corner of a room, which a Mulla who assisted at Mahomedan funerals, had taken off the dead and was having made up into jackets to be sold to the poor.

The Belgaum races had to be given up, and H. E. the Governor had to forego the pleasure of attending the meeting. But we hear that he is likely to come here all the same, to inspect the plague arrangements which the authorities are making. A large Segregation Camp is being erected opposite the Belgaum Club, some of the members of which have, in consequence, been thrown into great perturbation, and complaints have been made. But the General and the Collector, the chief plague authorities, don't seem inclined to yield. The club building, however, is now the property of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who purchased it for rather a large figure, with a view to make it a college building. He had scarcely paid the money when he found a long range of public closets for the bazar people, put up windward of it and scarcely a hundred yards off ; and now he has the additional drawback of a Segregation Camp in the immediate neighbourhood. The prospects of success of the college are thus not bright. With the proceeds of the sale, and other funds, a handsome new building is being erected quite far away from the native quarter of the cantonment. But it is a question if the site that has been selected is really the best, as the new club will stand rather in a hollow, without much of an outlook, and will have the grave-yard on one side, and the slaughter-house on the other. Some people are wicked enough to suggest that the Civil officers of the station brought undue influence to bear on the question of site, their own bungalows being in the immediate neighbourhood.

Although the races were abandoned, the usual monsoon festivities at the club and in private dwellings have been running their usual course. The latest event of the kind was a fancy dress ball given by Mr. Beaman, the Judge, and Mrs. Beaman, at Hulme Park. It should have been a great success but for the fact that a number of dead rats had been found in the house a few days before the ball, and this the host and hostess felt themselves bound to notify to their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Beaman have since thought it advisable to leave Hulme Park, and are now staying with friends. Another sad circumstance in connection with the ball was the death, by plague, of Miss Westbrook, who was to have been one of the guests, but was too ill at the time to attend. She was stopping in the Fort with Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, who, sad to say, lost their little boy the day after the death of Miss Westbrook. In the camp the death of Miss Duggan caused quite a panic owing to the Military authorities adopting rigorous measures for the segregation of those who took part in her funeral. The Rev. Mr. Bowen, with his well-known energy, has been always ready with help to such of his flock as have been suffering from plague. But he has himself long been in weak health, and needs a change home very much. I might mention, however, that weak as he is, the instincts of a shikari often get the better of him, the latest instance of the kind being his going out a few days ago to bring in the panther which had mauled Lieutenant Warren-Swettenham of the East Yorkshires. Thanks to the medical aid so readily available, and the kind care of the Rev. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Swetenham is now quite on his feet again.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding. There were also present :—Mr. T. W. Caffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. Mulji Bhawandas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Mr. W. L. Harvey, the new Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Wadia, the Secretary, were also present.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

The committee recorded (1) letter from Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, that Government had granted to him the three month's privilege leave applied for by him from the 20th August 1898 ; (2) Government resolution appointing Mr. W. L. Harvey to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Snow, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem ; and (3) copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, by Messrs. Snow and Harvey, reporting that on the 20th August, after office hours they respectfully delivered over and received charge of the office of the Commissioner.

PROPOSED PENSION TO THE INSPECTOR OF STORES.

The committee considered a letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, No. 12325, dated the 16th August 1898.—Forwarding a statement of service of Mr. A. C. Coutts, late Inspector of Stores, Chief Accountant's Department, who retired from the municipal service on the 30th June 1898, showing that he has rendered net pensionable service aggregating 23 years and 6 months. Requesting the decision of the Standing Committee in regard to the payment to Mr. Coutts of a monthly pension of Rs. 100 from 1st July 1898, to which he would, under ordinary circumstances, be entitled under the rules. Adding that the amount, if sanctioned, will be met from the sum of Rs. 6,982, reserved in the current year's Budget for sundry pensions, gratuities, &c., to be paid during the year. Observing that Mr. Coutts' age being over 55 years on the date of his retirement, the production of a certificate of physical unfitness for further service has been dispensed with. Forwarding a certificate as to his conduct, in which the Commissioner invites attention to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 11993 of 2nd March 1898.

The Secretary having read a letter from the Commissioner on the subject,

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that the Inspector was charge with extreme laxity, if not worse, the Commissioner stating that he would deal with the Inspector in a suitable manner. He proposed that a lower pension be given to the Inspector.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, the consideration of the question was adjourned till the next meeting to enable the members to carefully consider the Commissioners letter, which in the first instance charged the Inspector with extreme laxity, and then in the next place recommended him for pension.

PROPOSED BONUS TO ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner.—Forwarding, for consideration by the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the papers, containing a proposal to grant a bonus of half-month's pay to each Assistant Assessor and of a quarter of a month's pay to the indoor and outdoor employes of the Assessment and Collection Department (the whole expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,550 only) in recognition of the extra services performed by them during 1897-98, when, owing to the prevalence of plague, their work became more difficult than ordinarily. Observing that the circumstances are as stated, and the department has worked under extraordinary difficulties and remarkable success in recovering the revenue : and starting that he therefore supports the proposal which is a very moderate one.

Mr. Roughton said that in the first place what the committee had to consider was, whether they could give the proposed bonus to employees of one department to the exclusion of the other departments, for instance the Health Department, which was also hard put to it during the continuance of the plague, and also whether they could legally grant a bonus over and above the salary to the employees as prescribed by the Act. He proposed that the Commissioner be requested to inform if the Standing Committee could legally grant such a bonus asked for.

The proposition being seconded was carried.

WEEKLY RETURNS OF DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

At a previous meeting, Dr. Katrak had drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner in view of the unsatisfactory condition of public health at the present time to the advisability of (1) establishing as soon as possible some centres for professor Haffkine's antiplague inoculation and (2) of appointing one or more itinerant inoculators to go to houses and localities where plague cases had occurred and did occur from time to time to induce contacts and others living thereabouts to get themselves inoculated. When the Commissioner had intimated that he would take that matter into his immediate consideration. Dr. Katrak yesterday asked the Commissioner if any thing had been done in the matter and how far the matter had proceeded. He was informed that the matter had been taken in hand and had progressed sates factorily.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE draft report of the Indian Famine Commission will be printed and ready for submission to members by the middle of next month, by which time Sir James Lyall, the president, will have returned to Simla from the interior.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MARSHALL.

A CAREER which has for many years exercised a formative influence on the development of the commercial prosperity of Bombay has been terminated by the death of Mr. John Marshall, the able and accomplished Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which took place at his bungalow on Cumballa Hill at 8-15 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Marshall, who was about fifty-eight years of age, has of late years found the monsoon months very trying, and for two years in succession went Home on short leave to avoid the wet season here. It was expected that he would be asked to give evidence before the Currency Committee on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but for some inexplicable reason that important body has remained unrepresented in the witness's chair at the meetings of the Committee. Mr. Marshall therefore remained in Bombay, and seemed to be in fairly good health in the early part of the monsoon. But about a month ago he had an attack of bronchitis for which he was treated by Dr. Charlesy, and when still convalescent he was taken ill with dysentery, which still confined him to his house. Unfortunately liver complications followed, together with great weakness of the heart's action. On Thursday last Drs. Childe and Hatch were summoned for a consultation with Dr. Charlesy and from that day up to the hour of his death the patient's condition was critical. Since Sunday he had been constantly attended by nursing Sisters Smith and Harvey. On Monday morning Mr. Marshall rallied, but the improvement was only temporary ; he gradually sunk, conscious that the end was at hand, and passed away yesterday morning.

A Scotchman by birth, Mr. Marshall

were able to point out to him several provisions which in actual working would prove inconvenient and undesirable. Accordingly these defects were removed by means of amendment proposed by Sir James Westland himself, and consequently the excise has been collected with the minimum of friction between excise officers and mill managers. But the injustice of the principles of the measure still remains, and was the subject of complaint at the last annual meeting of the Association by Mr. Wadia, the Vice-Chairman, who pointed out that the excise duties were proving most hurtful to the development of the industry.

A few years earlier the question of the revival of legislation to prevent the adulteration of cotton seed was being discussed throughout the Presidency. Business men generally were opposed to their re-enactment and in 1891, as Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Marshall drew up a representation in reply to a memorandum which had been prepared by the Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, then Commissioner for the Northern Division, on alleged frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple, together with suggestions for legislation in connection therewith. Judging from the remarks we made the other day at Poona, and the lines he quoted from "The Old Pindari," Mr. James is not now in favour of the repressive measures for making the ryots grow good cotton he then advocated. Possibly he may have been a convert to the arguments set forth by Mr. Marshall in the memorandum. These were so exhaustive and convincing that the Secretary of State in Council, in reply to the correspondence placed before him by the Bombay Government, stated that, after a careful consideration, he did not think it desirable, in the interests of the Bombay cotton trade and of cotton production, to sanction any legislation against mixing, different cottons or against other questionable practices connected with the cotton trade. The Secretary of State added :—"I regard the Bombay Chamber of Commerce's letter as a valuable contribution to the discussion of these important subjects." This was a high compliment to Mr Marshall's ability, but it was by no means the first or the last coming from exalted offices of State in connection with the correspondence our deceased townsman conducted on public matters

The question of railway extension in India has on various occasions been ably dealt with by Mr. Marshall ; and his representations on behalf of the Chamber on more than one occasion led the Government to either sanction new lines of railway connected with the trade of Bombay, or extensions of existing lines up-country, over which produce finds an outlet to the Western capital. Similarly the question of railway rates affecting the trade of the port has for years past occupied a great deal of the Chamber attention ; and it will be in the recollection of the public that the recent action taken by the Government of India on representations made by the Chamber, through its zealous Secretary, has led to an equalisation of railway rates, by which Bombay is expected to have a fair share of the outward traffic from the North-West Provinces, and other parts of Upper India. In addition to this valuable work, Mr. Marshall indited from time to time several representations both on behalf of the Chamber and of the Millowners' Association on the currency question, the most recent of them now being under the consideration of the Fowler Committee. The influence of the Chamber has steadily grown during the last ten or twelve years, and legislation of importance to commercial interests, and indeed to the public in general, is seldom undertaken by the Government of India without the views of the Chamber being first sought. In local matters too its influence is helpful. An improvement in the arrangements for the landing of passengers by the inward English mails ; and successful objection to fixing the time of departure of the outgoing English mails at a later hour than 2 p.m. on Saturdays are amongst the advantages locally secured, by means of the action of the Chamber, and amongst the latest batches of correspondence which the deceased Secretary conducted was that with the Postmaster-General, urging that improvements should be made in the postal deliveries in Bombay. In regard to the City Improvement Bill which has recently obtained the assent of the Viceroy some valuable suggestions were made both by the Chamber and by the Millowners' Association over Mr. Marshall's signature, and were the means of several emendations, amongst them being the grant of representation on the proposed board of the Millowners' Association. The annual report of the Chamber prepared under the direction of the Secretary is a most valuable commercial record, well worthy of preservation in all offices where it is received for reference. the malarial development of India and on the course of legislation affecting business interests.

The examples quoted of the important influence exerted by the various bodies whose affairs were conducted by Mr. Marshall might be indefinitely extended, and those enumerated are named, not as being necessarily the most important, but as those which come most readily to mind in looking back on our townsman's useful career. His was the pen of a ready writer, and he was always able to invest even prosaic subjects with interest by the ease and directness which characterised his compositions. It may not be out of place to give as an example to his style the description, he wrote in the preamble to the Millowners' Association Report for 1896 of the effect of the plague epidemic on the mill industry :—

Although the result of the past twelve months' working, especially of our spinning mills, has on the whole been very satisfactory—the published balance-sheets up to 31st December of all motiern and well-managed concerns shewing fair profits—the year will be a memorable one for the exceptional conditions the industry has had to encounter at its close. With an active demand for yarn from China, the unsettled feeling engendered during the period of legislation on the cotton duties rapidly disappeared, and although owing to a considerable increase in the number of looms and other causes weaving manufactories did badly,—a large number of them indeed having wholly or partially closed during the greater portion of the year,—the average condition of the industry was decidedly prosperous for the first nine months. With the sudden cessation of the rains, however, in August, fears of agricultural distress began to be manifested, and, almost before they had time to deepen into the certainty of famine, it became known that the bubonic plague had established itself and was rapidly spreading throughout the city. For the first few weeks the disease was mainly confined to the eastern parts of the town, but, as it spread westwards and northwards, it began to attack mill-hands, who had previously enjoyed a fair share of immunity, and, owing to the numerous deaths amongst them and an unfounded dread of being compulsorily sent to plague and segregation hospitals numbers left Bombay for their native places. This exodus, soon modest at first, soon attained the dimensions of a stampede, until in a few weeks it was estimated that, exclusive of engine room and outside staffs, the number of operatives remaining was less than 20 per cent. of the normal. Every effort was made by agents and owners to keep their mills open under the most adverse circumstances and at great financial sacrifices. Several huts of comfortable and healthy character were erected close to the mills and offered to the operatives rent free, medicine and medical attendance were provided free of charge, and shops were opened in the mill premises where flour, grain, and other food-stuffs were supplied either gratis or in advance of wages. Notwithstanding all these inducements, however, several mills were compelled to close altogether, while others worked with as little as one-fourth of their machinery, and even then in some cases with a considerable proportion of unskilled hands, whose outturn, both as regards quantity and quality was naturally very defective and unremunerative. For a period therefore the industry was, for all practical purposes, at a standstill, but when the plague abated things were in a great measure restored to their normal state. One adverse result of the plague exodus, however, remaining for some time was the enhanced wages and the undesirable mode of paying them, which the hands were able, by the paucity of numbers, to demand and enforce.

In 1896 Mr. Marshall accompanied Mrs. Marshall to London, where she died in September of that year. In less than two years he has followed her, and he leaves no children behind to inherit his possessions or to emulate his success.

In consequence of Mr. Marshall's decease, the Cotton Market closed yesterday, and in the afternoon almost all the mercantile offices also closed out of respect to his memory.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place in the evening at the Sewree Cemetery, where, in spite of the uncertain character of the weather a large number of friends, including a few native gentlemen, assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the dead. Representatives of the leading mercantile firms of the city were particularly in evidence, and the office staffs of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Flour Mill and the Royal Flour Mill, with which the late gentleman was intimately connected were also present. The funeral cortege which was joined by Messrs. F. N. Paton, N. F. Paton, Mr. St. Paul, C. J. Michael and some other gentlemen, left the residence of the deceased gentleman at Cumballa Hill shortly after 5 p.m., and reached its destination at about 6-15 p.m. At the gates of the cemetery the coffin, which was covered by wreaths, was taken out by some of the intimate friends of the deceased and carried towards the grave, the numerous gentlemen present following in solemn silence. Several other wreaths and flowers having been laid on the coffin, the Rev. W. E. Jenner read the burial service, and after taking a last look at the grave the congregation slowly dispersed. Among those present were : The Hon'ble Messrs. C. T. Burke, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and R.H. Macaulay ; Messrs. Leslie Crawford ; G. A. Barnett, C.I.E.; M. S. Glazebrook ; Grattan Geary ; P. R. Wilson, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.; J. W. Smith ; A. K. Leslie ; R. D. Sethna, barrister-at-law ; C. W. L. Jackson ; F. B. Saville, G. C. Plinston. J. Douglas, J. R. Greaves, G. W. Roughton, W. M. Macaulay, P. Byrne, solicitor ; J. Adams. Dr. P. Petersen, Dr. Gilbert Charlesy, Messrs. J. W. Hepworth, of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co.; C. Ringheim, C. Blum, P. Mende, H. Kerringham, D. J. Collins, C. Vernon, M. Denso, Chabildas Lalloobhoy, C. Webber, H. Payne, solicitor ; J. Blascheck, of Messrs. Blascheck and Co.; Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. Fowler, of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., Mr. Tomson, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. ; Mr. Giro of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Prier De Saone, S. B. Bharoocha, A. M. Macnaughten, H. Chalmers, of the National Bank ; A. Meyer, of Messrs. Auslen and Meyer ; Walter Lang. J.H. Latimer, P. Nixon, F. Shaw, of Messrs. Flemming, Shaw and Co. ; Spinner, of Messrs. Spinner and Co.; Bolton, of Messrs. Gill and Co. ; M. L. I. Sargon, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers ; Mr. Read, of Messrs. Wallace and Co. ; D. G. Shroff, C. J. Michael, F. Massoti, S. N. Nalasetb, J. D. Chinoy. M. C. Mistri, D. S. Sethna. S. D. Doctor, Dwarkadas Tribhowundas, Krishnarao Mookandrao, S. P. Nicholson, and Co., F. M. Flower, C. E. Nixon, Surgeon-Colonel Weir, Mr. Sergeant Mr. A. McKenzie, Mr. Ostermeyer, Mr. Dick, Mr Holmes, Mr. Rivers Currie, Mr. Shapurji Barucha Mr. M. Reid, Mr. Elsworthy, Mr. Macrae, and the managers and many of the operatives of the mills with which the deceased gentleman was connected.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT SHEGAON.

A LOCAL correspondent writes :—A farewell public meeting under the presidency of Mr. E. C. Rich the chief representative of Messrs. Ralli Brothers here was held on the night of the 20th instant, at the Railway Station where the spacious goods shed was brilliantly lit and beautifully decorated, with flowers, trees, flags and bunting. Both rich and poor inhabitants were seem hurrying away to the station in batches for the purpose of meeting and bidding farewell to a gentleman who by his quiet, civil and business-like ways had endeared himself to the people of this station. Every section of the community was fully represented, upwards of 400 of the inhabitants and several gentlemen from out stations. Bhosawal, Akola, Budnara and Nagpur assembled, and the string band which was specially brought down from Bhosawal played selections of music welcoming the arrival of the guests which began pouring in at 8-30 p.m. The proceedings were opened at 9 p.m. by Mr. A. Mahajan, who invited Mr. Rich to occupy the chair. Messrs. B. Joshi and M. B. Prabhune delivered elaborate, and effective speeches describing in suitable terms, the character and abilities of Mr. Sweenie our popular station master, the latter gentleman then requested Mr. Frutado to read the following address which was printed and highly ornamented on parchment : "Sir,—We, the leading merchants and residents of Shegaon in general, and the Railway employes in particular, in a public meeting assembled to night, beg leave most humbly and respectfully to crave your indulgence to accept the address in appreciation of the very valuable services you have rendered, both to the Company and the public at large, during your short tenure of office as the station master, Shegaon, for the last 3 years. Born of a respectable family you are naturally gifted with many amiable and noble qualities of head and heart. Candid we must confess we cannot too adequately express in words our sense of heartfelt gratitude, at the many acts of kindness you have done to promote our welfare. There are many present in this meeting who will readily testify from personal experience that they found in you, the distinguished guest of this night, —a type of a perfect thorough gentleman of an exceptional unblemished character, too good-natured, kind-hearted, and generous even to a fault. To be candid, in you the company has lost a conscientious worker, your equals a sincere friend, the public, an affectionate and popular Station Master and the subordinate staff a sympathetic, kind-hearted, disinterested and honest master. Many of us cannot but bitterly feel at your separation and when we glance around, we observe that there are some faces, who being over-powered by sincere feelings are about to shed tears. But the ways of Providence, are inscrutable and unfathomable. We have, however, one consolation and it is this, that you are going to a lucrative, post a post which had no doubt its own responsibilities, but we know for certain that you are equal to the task. As in duty bound, we have only to congratulate you, upon your being selected, as an Assistant Traffic Manager, on promotion in the Uganda Railway, where you will have a wider field, for the exercise of your innate qualities. May God bless you with long life and prosperity in your future career. We all wish you a safe voyage to the distant land. We cannot but conclude this short address without requesting your favour to accept this gold wristlet watch as an humble token of the high esteem you were held in by us and of the deep obligations you have laid us under.—We beg to remain, Sir, Your Admirers and Well-wishers

Mr. Rich then made a suitable little speech and presented Mr. Sweenie with a handsome 18 carat gold watch in a plush case address and casket on behalf of the public of this station and the Railway employes.

Mr. Sweenie rose and thanked the assembly for their kind presence and the handsome present presented to him but being over-powered with his feelings could proceed no farther, immediately the band struck up the old and popular ballad Auld Lang Syne, "when the whole of the European community stood up and joined in the singing and drinking his health, also wishing him a plesant and safe voyage, after which his co-workers on the Railway carried him on their shoulders round the goods shed singing "He is a jolly good fellow," accompanied by the band.

A vote of tanks was then passed to Mr. Rich for having kindly presided at the meeting. Messrs. Sweenie and Rich were then decorated with handsome garlands and presented with rich boquets. The proceedings then terminated with the usual distribution of pan sopari, and ringing cheers from the whole assembly to Messrs. Sweenie and Rich, and another cheer for Mr Frutado, the secretary who was the most zealous worker on this occasion. The band then played "God save our Queen." Mr. Sweenie left this station for Bombay on Sunday night when a large gathering of his many friends met at the station to see him off. There was a grand display of fireworks on this occasion also.

HINDU LAW OF PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is desirable that important principles or tendencies of law should be widely known, beyond the circle of daily increasing professional lawyers, I take the liberty to send you the following communication. Their Lordships of the Privy Council have lately held in I. L. R. 20 all. p. 267, that a father, being a member of an undivided family subject to the Mitakshura can exercise full power of disposition at his own discretion over immoveables which he has himself acquired, as distinguished from ancestral property, subject only to spiritual responsibility. In arriving at this conclusion, their Lordships remarked at p. 288, that the subject of the adoption of self acquired immoveable property is one of those which from the earlies times there have been "two conflicting principles of law" one favouring the perpetual integrity and the fixed succession of family property, and the other the free use of such property for the circumstances of the day." The controversies and conflicting decisions on the father's powers of mortgage and sale on the payment of debts out of the inheritance and on the testamentary power will occur to everbody who is familiar with Indian litigation of the past half century or so, On each of those subjects there has been a growing tendency, coincident with the growth of commerce to give more effect to the latter of the two principles viz., the use of property by the living generation or its living heads—Your's &c.,

A HINDU.

A CRY FROM THE B. B. PASSENGERS.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Understanding that there is a likelihood of the time table of the local traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. being remodelled. I take this opportunity to suggest only one alteration in the trains between Bombay and Andheri and which I am sure will be of benefit to Railway Company and the travelling public. The greater portion of the passengers between Bombay and Andheri is composed of Fish-mongers, Compositors, Compounders, Clerks and other employes of Native firms and garden proprietors and their servants &c., All these find it highly inconvenient at present to catch the fast train leaving Coloba at 19-28 every evening and are compelled to prefer a stay in the lodging houses of Bombay to a very late return at midnight to their homes. It is in the interest of these men, many of whom live in the villages surrounding Andheri such as Versova and Marol &c., that I have to suggest the Railway Authorities to prolong the train immediately preceding the Mail train, and now leaving Colaba at 20-45 as far as Andheri station.—Your's &c.,

A. F. D. C.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	2
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	6	1	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	10	1	22
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	3	1	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	2	1	24
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	7
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	19
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	3	0	
	First Nagpada	3	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	7
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	4
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modikhana		1	
	Khoja		2	20
	Maratha		2	
	Total	34	13	105
	Total plague deaths to date	31,244	26,807	
	Same date last year	4	4	112

PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE UNVARNISHED TALE.

UNDER date the 19th of August, the Secretary to Government in the Local and Municipal Department has issued to the press, says the *Madras Times*, a memorandum supplying information of the occurrences of plague in the Madras Presidency. This procedure is on excellent lines. To let the people know the worst is also to let them know the best ; and a tendency to panic is under such circumstances very much less prevalent than when all is mystery and concealment. The following is the story, and, while it shows that our Presidency is not free from the scourge, it shows, at any rate, that things are not black :—

Local and Municipal Department.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 109 P., dated 19th August, 1898.

Information of the following occurrence of plague is communicated to the Press :

Hospet.—On 1st August two railway travellers from Belgaum were found to be suffering from plague and were detained in the plague camp. One died on 2nd August, one on the 4th. No further cases.

Kodaikanal.—On 6th August a native servant who had lately come from Bombay was attacked with plague and was at once segregated. He appears to be recovering. No further cases.

Guntakal.—On 13th August a railway traveller from Hubli was attacked with plague ; on the 14th a woman who lived in the railway lines and had been frequenting the railway station, and on the 16th a platform coolie were attacked. The patients were placed in the plague camp. The first is progressing favourably ; the condition of the two latter is unfavourable.

Yelayanellore, near Tiruvallam, North Arcot District.—On 12th August a Madras Railway porter, in whose house at Bangalore two suspicious deaths from fever had occurred, left for Tiruvallam with his wife and 4 children. On the 13th one child died at Tiruvallam. Thence the party went by jutka to Yeleyanellore where the man and the three surviving children died of fever, and where the wife has been attacked with a fever which resembles plague, though no buboes are present. She is treated by the Civil Surgeon, and has been segregated along with the members of the family with whom she came to stay. The Collector has supervised sanitary measures on the spot.

Bangalore.—There have been seven deaths from Plague since 11th August, and there are now three cases under treatment.

Note.—An Inspection Station is being opened at Jalarpet, and the district of Salem has been declared to be under observation.

(Sd.) A. Edgington,
for Secretary to Government.

THE TRANSPORT QUESTION.

THE Committee to investigate the transport question will be composed as follows :—President, Major General Sanford, commanding Meerut District. Members, Colonel Chrystopher, Commissary-General Punjab ; Command ; Colonel Hutchinson, Commissioner of Lahore ; Colonel De Brath, Deputy Secretary, Military Department ; Major Wharry, Assistant Commissary-General ; Secretaries, Major Mullaly, D. A. Q. M. G. for Mobilisation, and Captain Wickham, Assistant Commissary-General. An officer of the native cavalry will also be nominated, together with a medical officer, as the question of the transport of the sick and wounded will have to be considered. The committee will meet at Simla on September 1st if possible.

The object is to make proposals to put the transport system on a sound footing without impressment. At present the weight of impressment falls on the Punjab and there are many objections to this. The Committee has purposely been made a large and strong one, so as together up the experience and knowledge of the best men available. The cavalry officer is required with special reference to "grass" mules. Detailed instructions have not yet been issued, but every point raised in connection with transport of late years will be investigated, such as whether transport should be a separate branch of the Commissariat Transport Department, or whether impressment as to secure continuity of work cannot be effected ; the formation of an Army Transport Corps with a military organisation ; the amount of Native permanent transport to be maintained in peace time : the formation of reserves, of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and drivers; the terms and conditions of service in the Army Transport Corps and reserves. In connection with these points the Committee have to consider how provision can be made for moveable columns ; whether the application of the "Silladari" system generally is possible ; formation of cadres which can be expanded in war time ; the questions of voluntary registration, organisation of transport district or circles, utilisation of transport in peace time for military and civil work, training of officers and others etc. The big question whether the whole of the arrangements for the transport of the sick and wounded should not be placed under the medical corps both in peace and war will also be taken up. The increase of personnel for the Commissariat Transport Department has been dealt with separately, but information regarding the proposals will be placed before the Committee.

DARING ROBBERY IN MADRAS.

ON Saturday night, says the *Madras Times* the Rev J. W. Levaux, the Roman Catholic chaplain, retired to rest at about 10 o'clock, and at midnight he was awakend by a slight noise in his sleep-room and, opening his eyes, he saw a native standing by his bedside. On his crying out "Who's there ?" the nocturnal visitor ran away, and the Father rushed after him into the compound ; but owing to its being a very dark night, he could neither catch nor recognize the visitant, nor could he do more than guess for what reason he had come. It was only the next morning, after the military mass, that Father Levaux discovered that his steel trunk was missing, containing Belgian promissory notes for Rs. 3,000, one half note Rs. 1,000, another half note of Rs. 500, about Rs. 250 in silver and small notes of many valuable documents travelling notes and precious French manuscripts, together with relics of Jerusalem and shrines of the Holy Land and of Italy. The case has been taken up by the police authorities, and it is to be hoped that the culprits will soon be apprehended and severely punished, as in the matter of several similar cases before this that have occurred at the Mount the perpetrators are still at large. We sympathise with Fr. Levaux most sincerely in his loss.

THE Madras Revenue returns for the current year continue to show satisfactory results. The total collected up to the end of last month was 331 lakhs, against 303 1-2 lakhs for the same period last year. Land revenue shows an increase of about 16 lakh owing, no doubt, to the collection of arrears. Salts revenue shows the extraordinary increase of 15 lakhs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS Vs. GOVERDHANDAS SITARAM AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY proceeded to remark in his judgment :—

FLAGRANT DISOBEDIENCE OF THE COURT.

As regards the Rampur sale proceeds, assuming the truth of Mr. Peace's statement, the disobedience of the court's order is still more flagrant. Mr. Peace as a solicitor of experience and a man of common-sense must have known that to spend half the sale proceeds in paying a loan contracted for the purposes of Mr. Watkins's journey to Rampur was equally inconsistent with the order and the decree. To argue, as he and his counsel have done, that a receiver is entitled, out of the funds in his hands and without application to the court, to payment of his costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the discharge of his duties that he is entitled to be paid next after the cost of realising the estate, and without regard to the sufficiency of the estate to meet the claims upon it, is, in my opinion, absolutely irrelevant. Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace had nothing to do, and I have nothing to do, with the rights of receiver in the abstract and without reference to any orders of the court. Here the court had passed an order, and the only question is whether it was obeyed. Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace were bound to deposit the Rampur sale proceeds in the Bank, subject to the further order of the court unless they paid out of them the taxed costs of the parties to the suit. The loan was not taxed costs of any party to the suit. The same observation applies to the payment of Rs. 550 to Mr. Watkins's clerk and to the payment of Rs. 3,555 to the solicitors of the mortgagees. This last payment was not made until December, 1895, that is to say, from February to December 1895. Mr. Peace simply kept the money. What right had he to do that ? When at last he paid it, he did not deposit it, as he should have done, in the Bank of Bombay, but paid it to the mortgagees' solicitors direct. It is true that some time after December, 1895, those solicitors, having regard to the order of the 10th April, 1895, paid the Rs. 3,555 into the Bank of Bombay, where it now is, and that the order has been at last complied with to that extent, but not by Mr. Peace. Assuming, therefore, the truth of Mr. Peace's account of the matter, and assuming also that the order of the 10th April was modified by the decree of the 23nd August, there has been a complete and deliberate disobedience of the order. Allowing all reasonable scope for honest mistake, it is impossible that men of the experience and intelligence of Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace can have supposed that a direction to pay taxed costs would justify the payment of untaxed costs, that a direction to pay taxed costs of the parties to the suit would justify the payment of the untaxed costs of the receiver, who was not a party to the suit, or that it would justify the repayment out of the sale proceeds of money borrowed for the receiver's travelling expenses, or the payment of the clerk's salary, or the retention of Rs. 3,555 for nearly a year, or its ultimate payment direct to the mortgagees.

THE CREDIBILITY OF MR. PEACE'S STATEMENTS.

So much for the case as stated by Mr. Peace himself in his affidavits. When, however, the rest of the evidence is considered, the matter becomes far more serious, and raises questions not only of disobedience of the court's order, but of the truth of Mr. Peace's statements, and of his honest application of the funds entrusted to him. Mr. Watkins in his affidavit of the 22nd June, 1898, and in his memorandum appended as exhibit F to Bhugwandas, Sitaram's affidavit of the 14th April gives a very different account of the National Bank loan of Rs. 4,000. In an administration suit No. 564 of 1894, Yemnabai vs. Zulekhabai, in no way connected with suit No. 500 of 1894 in which the order of the 10th April, 1895, was made, Mr. Watkins was appointed receiver, and Mr. Peace was his solicitor. Mr. Peace also acted as solicitor for the fifth defendant, Mariambai, a minor. By a consent decree passed in the suit on the 25th February, 1895, it was, among other things, ordered that the receiver should deposit with the Accountant-General, to the credit of the suit and in the name of Mariambai a sum of Rs. 3,257 in full satisfaction of her share. In July, 1895, Mr. Peace gave Mr. Watkins an account in that suit showing Rs. 3,089-1-3 as received by him in outstanding and advances of costs, and Rs. 7,404-9 as claimable by him, including Rs. 3,723-5 for costs payable by the receiver and Rs. 3 257 for the balance due to the minor Mariambai. On the 30th July Mr. Watkins gave Mr. Peace a cheque for Rs. 1,315-7-9, the balance of this account. Mr. Peace admits that he had in his hand, before Mr. Watkins left Bombay for Rampur, the sum of Rs. 3,257, which, he says, he was ready to hand over to the receiver. What Mr. Watkins says is that in consequence of Mr. Peace's failure to pay the Rs. 3,257 to the Accountant-General and of letters from the solicitors of other parties pressing for compliance with the decree of the 25th February, he and Mr. Peace, on the 31st August, 1895, together borrowed on their joint promissory note Rs. 4,000 from the National Bank, out of which he, on the same day, paid Rs. 3,257 to the Accountant-General on account of the suit. If that statement is true, and if Mr. Peace did, as he says, repay the Rs. 4,000 loan out of the Rampur net sale proceeds, then it appears to me that such a payment was something more than a contempt of the order of the 10th April : it was a serious breach of trust and misapplication of the funds of one estate for the purpose of protecting a liability incurred by Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace in connection with another estate. Mr. Peace, however, alleges that the Rs. 4,000 loan was raised solely for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Mr. Watkins's journey to and stay at Rampur, and not for the purpose of enabling Mr. Watkins to comply with the decree in suit No. 564 of 1894. In dealing with this question it appears to me that certain dates and admitted facts are of decisive importance. The decree directing payment of the Rs. 3,257 to the Accountant-General was passed on the 25th February, 1895. In August, 1895, six months later, Mr. Peace admittedly had in his hands the Rs. 3,257, but he did not pay it to the Accountant-General. On the 31st August Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, who were the solicitors for some of the parties to the suit, wrote to Mr. Watkins inquiring whether he had deposited the Rs. 3,257 with the Accountant-General in the name of Mariambai as directed by the decree, and requesting him, if he had not done so, to do it at once. To that letter Mr. Watkins made no reply. On the 29th August, Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga wrote him a more pressing letter, complaining that he had failed to inform them whether he had deposited the Rs. 3,257 with the Accountant-General, and stating that unless certain monies due to their clients under the decree were paid or arranged for by next day, they had positive instructions to take action against him On the next day, the 30th August, 1895, Mr. Watkins, in reply, sent to the solicitors a letter of which a pencil draft, admittedly in Mr. Peace's handwriting has been put in evidence. In that letter Mr. Watkins promised, among other things, to "forthwith pay to the Accountant-General Rs. 3,257," less certain sums. On the next day, the 31st August, the loan for Rs. 4,000 was obtained from the National Bank by Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace upon their joint promissory note, and the amount placed to the credit of an account in the books of the Bank ; and on the very same day Mr. Watkins gave the Accountant-General a cheque on the National Bank for Rs. 3,257 on account of Mariambai and in pursuance of the decree of the 25th February.

MR. PEACE'S STATEMENT NOT TO BE BELIEVED.

The inference appears to me to be irresistible, that on the 31st August, Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace, being then pressed to make the payment which they ought to have made six months before, and being unable to make it otherwise, borrowed Rs. 4,000 from the National Bank for the purpose, and out of it paid Mariambai's share due to the Accountant-General. In the face of these facts, Mr. Peace is obliged to admit that Mariambai's share was paid out of the Rs. 4,000 borrowed from the Bank. But, notwithstanding these facts, he says that the Rs. 4,000 was not borrowed for any such purpose, but "was obtained by Mr. Watkins for the purpose of enabling him to go to Rampur and of paying his expenses, &c., there." That is to say, not for the purpose to which it was admittedly applied an hour or two after it was borrowed, and for which Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga were then pressing, but for a journey to Rampur, which, there is no evidence to show, was then contemplated, and which was not undertaken until nearly three months later. I cannot believe Mr. Peace's statement. It is contradicted by the dates, the correspondence with the solicitors, and the position of Mr. Watkins and Mr Peace at the time. It involves absurdities and improbabilities which Mr. Peace is altogether unable to explain away. Of these the most glaring is that it assumes Mr. Watkins to have acted on the 31st August, 1895, in a manner which is absolutely unintelligible. On the 30th they had together written a letter to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, promising to pay the Rs. 3,257 to the Accountant-General "forthwith." On the 31st they went together to the Bank to borrow the Rs. 4,000, apparently in pursuance of agreement. Yet Mr. Peace's story involves the absurdity, that Mr. Watkins, having up to that moment agreed to borrow the Rs. 4,000 not for any purpose connected with the Rs. 257, but for the purposes of his journey to Rampur, immediately pays out of it the Rs. 3,257 to the Accountant-General, leaving for the journey only the balance of less than Rs. 800. If so, Mr. Watkins deliberately deceived Mr. Peace by pretending to borrow the Rs. 4,000 for one purpose, while secretly intending to apply it to another, or immediately after borrowing it, changed his mind as to the purpose for which it should be applied, without informing Mr. Peace of the change. What possible motive could he have had at that time of practising such deception on his solicitor ? Mr. Kirkpatrick, to whom I put the question, could suggest no answer. Mr. Peace suggests none in his affidavits. He expressly says that he and Mr. Watkins were "on perfectly friendly terms with each other," and that Mr. Watkins, a few days after the 31st August, informed him of the payment of the Rs. 3,257 out of the money borrowed from the Bank. Mr. Peace knew as much as Mr. Watkins did of the pressing necessity of paying the Rs. 3,257. Mr. Peace had at least as much interest in its being paid as in Mr. Watkins being provided with funds for a journey to Rampur. He does not say whether, after the 31st August, any, and if so what, further arrangement was made to meet the expenses of that journey, the provision for which, according to him, had now been diverted elsewhere. Again, if Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace did not, when writing the letter of the 30th August, intend to pay the Rs. 3,257 by means of the loan from the National Bank, from what other source did they expect to pay it "forthwith" ? According to Mr. Peace's story, Mr. Watkins who had in July paid him the balance of the account in suit No. 564 of 1894, including the Rs. 3,257 due to Mariambai, who owed him over Rs. 6,000 on account of costs in various proceedings for which Mr. Peace was pressing in vain, who was in want of funds for the journey to Rampur, and who was involved in other pecuniary difficulties, clearly had no other funds out of which he could have made the deposit. Mr. Peace objected, he says, to paying the Rs. 3,257, though the money was in his hands, while Mr. Watkins owed him so large a sum for costs. If, then, on the 30th August, the Rs. 3,257 was to be paid to the Accountant-General "forthwith," and if it was not to be paid out of the Rs. 4000 borrowed the next day, out of when it was in fact then paid ? How did Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace hope to pay it ? To this question also neither Mr. Peace nor his counsel could give any answer. I have arrived without doubt at the conclusion that the Rs. 4,000 was borrowed from the National Bank on the 31st August to enable Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace to fulfil their promise of the 30th to pay forthwith to the Accountant-General the Rs. 3,257 in suit No. 564 of 1894, and to enable Mr. Peace to retain on account of his claim against Mr. Watkins for costs the Rs 3,257 already in his hands.

ABSOLUTELY INDEFENSIBLE.

To apply in payment of such a loan any part of the Rampur sale proceeds belonging to the estate in suit No. 500 of 1874 and, governed by the order of the 10th April, 1895, appears to me to be absolutely indefensible. Mr. Peace says that, whether he acted rightly or wrongly, he at least acted in accordance with what he honestly believed to be the effect of this court's order, and with the instructions of his client, Mr. Watkins. He says, if I have misunderstood or misinterpreted those orders, I can only express my regret and my willingnes to submit to any order that this honourable court may now make, but I say that throughout this matter and since my first connection with this suit I have acted in good faith and in the honest belief that the course I took was right, and in no respect a violation of any order of this court." To test this plea it is necessary to look at the correspondence between Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace which has been put in evidence. It appears to me that that correspondence does not support but contradicts Mr. Peace's statement that he acted throughout this matter in good faith and in the honest belief that his course which he took was right. To begin with, it is clear that at the time of the loan the understanding between Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace was, that it should be repaid out of the net sale proceeds. This is not only alleged by Mr. Peace, but supported by the affidavit of Mr. Beddy, the acting Bank Manager, which I have no hesitation in accepting in preference to Mr. Watkins's denials. It is also admitted by Mr. Watkins himself in his letter of the 13th April, 1896. The loan was repayable before the end of the year. In November, 1895, Mr. Watkins went to Rampur Bullia for the purpose of selling the properties there. The sale took place in February, 1896, and Mr. Watkins remitted to Mr. Peace in Bombay Rs. 8,355 as the net proceeds of the sale. In April, Mr. Watkins sailed from Calcutta to England, as he says, to recruit his health, though it is clear from the correspondence that his pecuniary difficulties at least furnished an additional motive for departure. Between his going to Rampur in November, 1895, and his leaving India in April, 1896, a long correspondence took place between him and Mr. Peace, which besides many other curious matters contains much discussion as to the application of the Surat and Rampur sale proceeds, the payment of Mr. Peace's costs, the repayment of the National Bank loan, and the effect of the orders of the 10th April and 22nd August. Throughout this correspondence Mr. Peace insists with the utmost emphasis upon the necessity of Mr. Watkins selling the Rampur properties without delay, even, if necessary, at a loss ; he expresses much apprehension lest Mr. Watkins's creditors should, before the sale was effected, obtain his removal from the receivership, and above all, he continually presses Mr. Watkins to send him out of the sale proceeds both a substantial sum on account of his claim for costs, and a sufficient sum to pay off the National Bank loan. Mr. Watkins in his letter explains his delay in selling the properties, and he at first fully acquiesces in Mr. Peace's suggestions, that the sale proceeds should be applied partly in payment of Mr. Peace's costs and partly in payment of the loan.

MR. WATKINS UNEASY.

But his letters of the 20th December and 27th December, 1895, show a change. They show that Mr. Watkins had become uneasy, and was beginning to realize the danger of the course which Mr. Peace proposed. In his letter of the 27th December he gives Mr. Peace an estimate of the probable future net receipts of the estate, which he put at Rs. 10,000, and a list of the claims upon it (including the costs of Mr. Peace and other solicitors, but not the Bank loan) amounting to Rs. 19,800, adding that "it is clear the estate is in insolvent circumstances, and further expenses and costs are being incurred daily." He requests Mr. Peace to make out a memo. of account of his costs up to date, distinguishing costs due by the receiver and by Purjarilal, and he says that he is suggesting this course for safety, because the court of the Commissioner would have power

WRITERS AND READERS.

In "Harper's Magazine" for August there is an anonymous article, entitled "If the Queen had Abdicated." The article is the production of one who enthusiastically admires the Prince of Wales; and it is certainly interesting. As for the question which gives the paper its title, it will be remembered that at the time of the Jubilee speculation about a probable abdication was general. The author of the paper speaks of Cabinet discussions over the question, and of Ministerial search after precedents even as far back as Sulla's abdication of the Dictatorship in 79 B.C.!. But perhaps that was another of my Lord Salisbury's little jokes. However, the Queen herself set the matter at rest when she announced to her beloved people her determination to fulfil her duties "as long as life shall last."

The writer of the article refers to the recantation of a certain critic who some years ago found fault with the Prince of Wales for wasting upon frivolity the time which he might devote to useful public ends. The critic, we are told, wrote an apology to the Prince's secretary. The writer in Harper quotes the following passage from the secretary's reply: He (the Prince of Wales) cannot help feeling that you are a little hard and unjust upon him in your book: he says unjust, because you evidently wrote about him without knowing his real character. There are many things which he is obliged to do, which the outside world would call pleasures and amusement. They are, however, often anything but a source of amusement to him, though his position demands that he should every year go through a certain round of social duties which constantly bore him to death. But while duly recording those social "pleasures," you pass over very lightly all the more serious occupations of his life, and I may mention, as a proof of what he does, that during the last week he opened or laid the first stone of three polytechnics, and opened the——at ——. I much doubt whether many of the Social Republicans who are so fond of crying him down would much care to do this." The author entertains a high opinion of the Prince's intellectual capacity, which has been "developed by contact for a generation with the best authorities on all subjects." And again, "The Prince is one of the ablest men of his time, as the world will recognise when he comes to the throne." Under Edward VII. "art, music, literature and the drama would receive fresh life, and we may fairly look forward to a crop of new talent when the sunshine of a living, sympathetic and active king warms the soil in which they grow." As an American, "Harper's" contributor is pleased to think that "His Royal Highness is known to be partial to the society of Americans, and to entertain very large views as to the future of the English-speaking people." The illustrations to the article are up to the usual high average of this excellent magazine.

An unusually large number of biographies will be published by Messrs. Longmans considerably before the end of the year. Among the earliest to be issued are the following four: (1) The fourth and last volume of the Verney Memoirs, from the Restoration to the Revolution, bringing the family history down to the death of Sir Ralph Verney in 1696. (2) Lord Ashbourne's Life of Pitt. (3) "A. M. F.'s" Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes, containing stories and anecdotes of Marie Antoinette in the Temple; of the Moscow Retreat, told by eye-witnesses; of Montalembert, de Tocqueville, and other French writers of the age; as also descriptions of French society during the Second Empire and of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage. (4) Mr. Lang's "The Companions of Pickle the Spy," containing sketches of the last Earl Marischal Murray of Broughton Barisdale and others; as also a statement of the case against Gleugarry, and a view of the Scotch Highlands between 1745 and the great migration to America.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has recently been occupied upon an enlarged volume of his interesting "Conversations with Carlyle" which, as will be remembered, were originally published in "The Contemporary Review." At that time Sir Gavan Duffy made the series as short as possible lest the matter should not prove of general interest, but since the serial publication he has had many causes to suppose that the reading public desire to hear more on the subject, and therefore the present volume will be considerably added to and will contain some new letters of Carlyle and other unpublished correspondence.

It is thirty-five years since Mr. G. A. Storey (made A. R. A. in 1876) went on his tour to Spain. Eleven years earlier he had exhibited his first picture at the Academyy. His reminiscences of the Spanish trip, including descriptions of the native artist life with which he came in contact, and characteristics of town and country life in Spain, will be found in his "Sketches from Memory," a volume which Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish in about four months. Among the London memories will be those of his student days in Mr. Leigh's school, Newman-street, where he began to study in 1850. Mr. Storey's early training was received in Paris, of which city his book records various warlike memories. The book also contains anecdotes about Dickens, and interesting details about the Landseers, the Pre-Raphaelites, and the Royal Academy forty-five years ago.

The next volume to appear in Messrs. Macmillan's "Cambridge Natural History" will be the one on birds, by Mr. A. H. Evans. This will form the ninth of the series, the separate volumes of which are not appearing in the order which they will finally assume. The Cambridge Natural History is intended for general readers no less than for special students, and in such a volume as that on Shells, for example, seaside holiday-makers may find endless entertainment.

The latest edition of Mr. Henry Norman's "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" will soon be exhausted. The first edition was, in spite of its high price, sold within forty-eight hours of publication. Indeed, Mr. Norman's admirable book is sure to hold, for a long time to come, its unique place among works on the Far Eastern question. For though some recent writers deal more minutely and exhaustively with a particular country than Mr. Norman does, his book is the only one which gives a general survey of the Eastern Asiatic regions concerned in what are called the politics of the Pacific. China is only one, though the chief of them. Japan, Corea, Siam, the French possessions are no less vitally concerned in this vast problem than the Chinese Empire is. Mr. Norman is still the only white traveller who has traversed the whole group of countries, and, having proceeded beyond beaten tracks, published his conclusions. His book is indispensable to readers of Eastern politics.

The spurious Burns' manuscripts that a correspondent of the "Dispatch" said he had "treated (his examples) as documents of the kind ought to be treated" are being circulated anew in various places. One, which was offered in Glasgow to Mr. Hugh Hopkins, was nailed to the counter for the benefit of the unwary. It is a closely-written four-leaf folio "faiked" in the well-known style of "Antique" Smith. The docquet on the back of the MS., which consists of four songs, simulates the hand of James Hogg in a make-believe history of the document itself. The first song is titled "Song composed September 1789 near Albergeldy (Mowness) to the Tune of 'The Birks of Abergeldy.'"

Mr. Baring-Gould is a myriad-sided man. He was once asked by a lady whom he took down to dinner whether he was "the author of those delightful lives of the saints or those atrocious novels." Both, of course, are down to his account, and they are only a drop in the bucket of his manifold activity. He is novelist, preacher, folk-lorist, poet, archæologist, squire, historian, and we know not what besides. He comes of very old Devonshire stock, the owners of Lew-Trenchard Manor for over three hundred years. His wife, however, is of the artisan class, from Horbury in Yorkshire. He married her after having her educated carefully for the position she was to fill. Mr. Baring-Gould writes stories, he says, frankly because it pays. He works long hours at a stretch, and goes to bed at all sorts of unlikely hours.

The suggestion that Stevenson's house in Samoa should be purchased is not really an absurd one, writes "C.K.S." in the "Illustrated London News." There are few greater literary pleasures than a visit to one or other of the houses associated with men of letters. To visit the house of Goethe or the house of Schiller at Weimar is to an enthusiast for German letters an experience which moves deeply; and a kindred feeling is excited when one goes through the house of Scott at Abbotsford, the cottage of Wordsworth at Grasmere, the Shakespeare house at Stratford, and the Carlyle house in Cheyke Row. With the exception of Abbotsford, every one of the houses I have mentioned is now a public trust, in which a subscription is paid for admission. It is quite impossible that any but some dozen or so of Stevenson's hero-worshippers can ever visit Samoa. His house will, in all probability, in a few years be destroyed. It would probably be purchaseable for some £700 or £800, and it could be set up on a piece of land somewhere in the British Isles for at least another £200. This is about the sum which has been actually collected by the Stevenson Memorial Committee.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Lim KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BABE·S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S AT CHICAGO, 1893.

PENS

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE. FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON," They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 15th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTO WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character,

Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

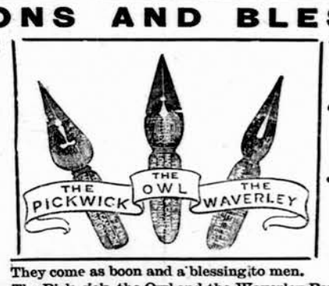
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiske Merchants London

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News, paper.

"They are a Treasure" *Standard*

Sole by all Stations



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journa*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PERFUMED THREE DIA BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" from all Chemists. Darling Brand

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGBILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. J. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered) Copyright.

THE GREAT REMEDY

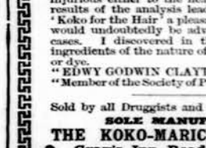
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumba

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrate Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by a Stores throughout India.

THE REMINGTON. WRITERTYPE



The Original and Standard Writing Machine the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.

WARDEN & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS, 27, Hummum, Street Fort, BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES in Wedding Cakes, Xmas Cakes, English and Italian Pastries, French Sweets, Chocolates, and all kinds of delicacies.

Continental Stores and Groceries received fortnightly, and guaranteed the best, imported to this Country.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY — The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS — Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W,

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch.

Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a contragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

NOTICE.

TATE

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons, Limited, of No. 21 Mincing Lane, in the City of London, Sugar Refiners in respect of all Sugar shipped by them to India and is the exclusive property of that firm. The public are cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark. Any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers: W. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES.
SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.

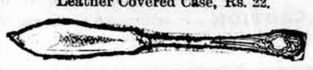
...ated Mounts, Oak Frame, ... Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8.

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

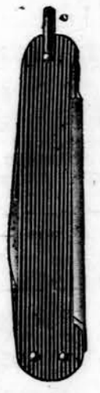
Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.



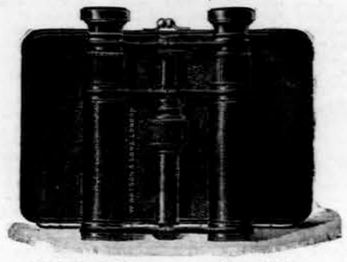
Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 26, complete.

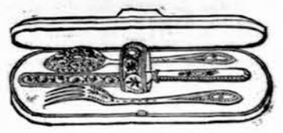


Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15.



High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.



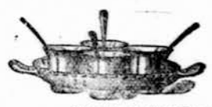
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

3 Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.



Electro Plated Egg Cruet, Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

---

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 3/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Public Library, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.